סֵפֶר זִכָּרוֹן

ESTD 1841. **The JEWISH CHRONICLE** ESTD 1841.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 2,296.] FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913 :—II ADAR 26, 5673. [PRICE 2d.

**JEWISH CHRONICLE**
REGISTERED
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
**"Jaechron, Finsquare, London"**
*Telephone: 695 London Wall.*

THE PREPAID CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS &C., IS 3/6 FOR 4 LINES—ABOUT 24 WORDS—AND 6D. PER LINE AFTER. DEATH AND IN MEMORIAM ANNOUNCEMENTS INSERTED WITH MOURNING BORDER ARE CHARGED AT DOUBLE RATES. ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS SENT BY POST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED B THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SENDER.

## NOTICE.

**Insertion of Advertisements cannot be guaranteed which reach the Office later than 6 o'clock Wednesday Evening for same week's issue.**

## Births.

ACKERMAN.—On the 30th of March, at 11, Tenter-street, S., Goodman's Fields, the wife of Woolf Ackerman (née Edie Weber), of a son. Bris Milah Sunday, April 6th, at 3 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this the only intimation.

AARONS.—On the 31st of March, at 33, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, the wife of John Aarons (née Sadie Harris) of a daughter (Miriam).

CHAPMAN.—On the 31st of March, at 82, Alkham-road, Stamford Hill, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Chapman, a daughter.

HYMAN.—On the 26th of March, at Park View, Waunllwyd, Mon., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Hyman (née Millie Cohen), a son.

HYMAN.—[By cable].—On the 30th of March, at Percy Lodge, Abel-road, Johannesburg, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Hyman, a daughter.

KALINSKY.—On the 31st of March, at Brooklyn Villa, West-park-street, Dewsbury, to Mr. and Mrs. Kalinsky (née Rosa Stross), a daughter.

LEWISOHN.—On the 27th of March, at "Nordoleigh," Durlston-road, Upper Clapton, the wife (née Dolly Gosschalk) of Norman Lewisohn, of a son.

LUXENBURG.—On the 25th of March, at 112, Homleigh-road, Stamford-hill, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Luxenburg, a son. Bris Milah, Sunday, April 6th. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

MERTON.—On the 31st of March, at "Esmold," 186, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Merton (née Violet Jacobs), a daughter.

## Barmitzvah.

GUGENHEIMER.—On Saturday, the 12th of April, Joseph, only son of Mr. and Mrs I. Gugenheimer, of 27, Lordship-park, N., will read the portion of the Law, פ׳ מצרע, at the Dalston Synagogue, Poet's-road, N. "At home," Saturday, April 12th, from 4 to 7 p.m.

## Betrothals.

ARK : LEFF.—Mr. Samuel Ark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ark, of 8, Byron-street, Leeds, to Miss Bessie Leff, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Palestrant, of 22, St. George's-terrace, Leeds.

BRODSKY : HOROWITZ.—Tillie, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Brodsky, 71, Cleveland-street, Mile End-road, to Bernard Horowitz, South Africa.

BRODSKY : LEWBELSKY.—Janie, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Brodsky, 71, Cleveland-street, Mile End-road, to Maurice Lewbelsky, of London.

GINSBERG : HARRIS.—Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ginsberg, of 1, North-place, E., to Harry, fifth son of Mrs. and the late Mr. A. Harris, of 146, Fleet-road, Hampstead, N.W.

HARRIS : BERNFELD.—Pearl, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, of Glasgow, to Victor eldest son of Mr and Mrs. N. Bernfeld, of Manchester. American papers please copy.

HODES : LURIE.—The engagement is announced between Miss Jannie Hodes, London, and Mr. Nathan Lurie, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

KARLSTEIN : COHEN.—The engagement is announced between Sadie Karlstein, eldest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs Karlstein, and Ruby Cohen, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, late of London, now South Africa.

KARLSTEIN : GLANTZ.—The engagement is announced between Miss Beattie Karlstein, third daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Karlstein, of London, to Mr. Emanuel Glantz, fourth son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Glantz, of London, now residents of Johannesburg, South Africa.

LAZARUS : LAZERSON.—Lily, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Lazarus, of Manchester, to Max Lazerson, of Victoria Mansions, Johannesburg, South Africa.

MENDEL : DIAMONDSTONE.—Bessie, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Samuel Mendel, 50, Heywood-street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, to Mr. Mendel Diamondstone, of Blyth, Northumberlandshire.

WARTSKI : HYAMS.—Eva, third daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Wartski, 5, Station-road, Walthamstow, to Lewis, third son of Henry and Flora Hyams, 117, Leslie-road, Leytonstone.

## Marriages.

AARONS : SHERWOOD.—On Thursday, the 27th of March, at the Stoke Newington Synagogue, Peggy, third daughter of Mrs. and the late Phillip Aarons, of 132, Amhurst-road, to Louie Sherwood.

AMSCHEWITZ : HOFFMAN.—On the 25th of March, at the Poet's-road Synagogue, Canonbury, N., by the Rev. D. Wasserzug, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Boyarsky, of Manchester, Isidore, youngest son of Mrs and the late Rev. Asher Amschewitz, of Sir Moses Montefiore College, Ramsgate, to Cissie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hoffman, 27, Finsbury-square, London, and late of Manchester.

BERMAN : MILLER.—On the 23rd of March, at the Trades Hall, Glasgow, by the Rabbis I. Hillman and M. Katz, assisted by the Revs. S. Arkush and Z. Cohen, Katie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Berman, of 15, Linn-terrace, Cathcart, Glasgow, to Israel Miller, of Dunfermline.

FORMANCHIC : LEVY.—On the 24th of March, at the New Briggate Synagogue, Leeds, by Rabbi M. Hurwitz and the Revs. H. Kahn and S. Manson, Leah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Formanchic, of Leeds, to Louis, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, of Sheffield.

HYMAN : SAMPSON-SOBERMAN (of Johannesburg).—On the 3rd of April, at the Western Synagogue, Haymarket, London, by the Revs. Gerald Friedlander and H. Davids, Lizzie, only daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Monty Hyman, 74, Victoria-road, Kilburn, to Jack, only son of Mr. Isaac and the late Mrs. Betsy Soberman (née Sampson), "Ashleigh," Ash-street, Southport. African and Canadian papers please copy.

JACOBS : HYAMS.—On the 31st of March, at the Stepney Green Synagogue, Lena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobs, 33, Addington-road, Bow, to Alf, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyams. African and Australian papers please copy.

JOSEPHS : GREENBAUM.—On the 26th of March, 1913—II Adar 17th, 5673, at the Adass Yisroel Synagogue, Green-lanes, N., by Rabbi V. Schoenfeld assisted by Chazan Gelfer, Miriam, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Josephs, 72, Highbury New Park, N., to Jack, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Grünbaum, of Nürnberg (Germany.)

KATZNER : MARKS.—On the 26th of March, 1913, at the Finsbury Park Synagogue, by the Rev. I. S. Meisels and the Rev. M. Rosenbaum, assisted by the Rev. J. Fink, of Birmingham, Ray, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Katzner, of "Westleigh," Gloucester-road, Finsbury Park, N., to Isaac, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marks, of Birmingham.

KONIGSBERG : LEVY.—On the 26th of March, at the Princes-road Synagogue, Liverpool, Leah, elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. M. Konigsberg, late of Oudtshoorn, South Africa, to Maurice, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, St. Alban's-road, Dublin.

SPAN : COHEN.—On the 26th of March, 1913, at the Garnethill Synagogue, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. P. Phillips, assisted by the Rev. I. Levine, Sophia, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Span, of 166, Main-street, Glasgow, to David, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cohen, of Sunderland.

ZOLOWSKI : JOSEPH.—On the 25th of March, at the Great Synagogue, Duke-street, Millie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs Zolowski, 10, York-road, Ilford, to Edward, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph, 13, King Edward-road, Hackney.

## Silver Wedding.

WEITZEN : WEINBERG.—On the 2nd day of Nissan, 5648, at Tarnobrzev, Austria, by the grandfather of the bride, Dayan Samuel Joseph Weitzen, assisted by Chazan Shyx Wiesenfeld, Sheba, eldest daughter of Ihzchak and Scheindel Weitzen, to Abraham, eldest son of Bezalel Weinberg, of Ropczyce, Galicia. The Rev. and Mrs. Weinberg to all their friends.—P.O. Box 18, Bulawayo, South Africa.

## Deaths.

ABELSON.—On the 26th of March, at 72, Hawkshead-street, Southport, late of Bellot-street, West Manchester, Ella, the beloved wife of Julius Abelson, aged 31. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her husband, her dear mother, Mrs. T. Nathanson, sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, relatives, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace. African and American papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On the 27th of March, 1913, Isaac Davis, late of 35, Compton-terrace, Highbury, in his 83rd year.

HARBOUR.—On the 29th of March, Ray, the dearly beloved daughter of Benjamin Harbour, of 6, Paradise-street, Sheffield. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing father, sisters and brothers, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at 12, Hawksley-road, Hillsboro, Sheffield.

HARBOUR.—On the 29th of March, Ray, the dearly beloved sister of Mrs. J. L. Friend, 37, Strahan-road, Bow. Gone but not forgotten. God rest her dear soul. Shiva at the above address.

HART.—On the 26th of March, Benjamin, beloved husband of Annie Hart, aged 49. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, brothers, sisters and a large circle of friends. May his dear soul rest in peace.—25, Coronation-avenue, Stoke Newington.

HARTMAN.—On Wednesday, II. Adar 17th, 5673, March 26th, 1913, Ethel (Hetty), the eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Hartman, aged 20. Deeply mourned by her heartbroken parents, sisters, and brothers, and innumerable friends.—4, Wharncliffe-road, Broomhall-park, Sheffield. ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה׳.

HYAM.—On the 30th of March, at West End-lane, N.W., after a long illness, Jacob (Jack) J. Hyam, aged 53, late of Manchester. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing son, daughter, sister, brothers, relatives and friends. God rest his soul in peace. Shiva at 43, Oxford-road, Kilburn.

HYAMS.—On the 29th of March, at 14, Scarborough-street, Julia, the beloved sister of Joseph Hyams, aged 71. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing brother. Shiva, 31, Tollett-street, Mile End, E.

LANDAU.—On Tuesday, the 1st of April, 1913, corresponding with 24th Adar II., 5673, Marcus Landau, of 20, Highbury New Park, N., in his 76th year, husband of Chajo Laundau, and father of Charles Landau, of Standerton, South Africa; Annie E. Landau, of Jerusalem; Isaac Landau, of 1, Carysfort-road, Clissold Park; Sydney Landau, 38, Northolme-road, N.; A. L. Landau, 24, Leigh-road, N.; Dora, Violet, David, Michael, Birdie, Helena, Elsie, Joe, and Ruth Landau. Shiva at 20, Highbury New Park, N.

LEVISON.—On Saturday March the 29th, at 29, Sandringham-road, Dalston, London, N., Rebecca Levison, beloved wife of Simon Levison, in her 64th year. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, sons, daughters, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. American papers please copy.

LEVISON.—On the 29th of March, at 29, Sandringham-road, Dalston, Mrs. Levison, mother of Alfred Levison, of 133, Newington Green-road. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing daughter-in-law and grandchildren. May her dear soul rest in peace.

LEVY.—On the 28th of March, at 425, Romford-road, Forest Gate, in her 56th year, Adelaide, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Levy; beloved mother of Mrs. Cohen and Bob Levy (Pretoria); also of Raie, Harry, Fred and David Levy. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in peace.

LEVY.—On Friday, the 28th of March, 1913, at 425, Romford-road, Forest Gate, Adelaide, the beloved sister of David Gilder, 120, Salmon-lane, Limehouse; Mrs. H. Keesing, 48, Tollet-street, Mile End; Sam Gilder, 109, King Edward-road, South Hackney; Mrs. J. Bolaskie, 82, Whitehorse-lane, Mile End; and Mrs. A. Heilbron, of Fordsburg, South Africa. May her dear soul rest in peace.

LEVY.—On Wednesday, the 2nd of April, at "Carisbrooke," 121, Grosvenor-road, Highbury, Lewis, the dearly beloved husband husband of Caroline Levy, and youngest son of the late Lawrence and Maria Levy. Shiva at above address.

MARKS.—On the 29th of March—20th day of Adar, Julia, the beloved wife of Henry Marks, of 14, Scarborough-street; beloved mother of Polly Woolf, Sam, and Mrs. David Poiznanki, of Johannesburg; sister of Mr. Moses Hyams and Mrs. B. Harris, of 7, Autil-road, Tottenham. Shiva at the above address.

MARKS.—On Saturday, the 29th of March, at 14, Scarborough-street, Julia, beloved sister of Mrs. M. Hart, 28, Newnham-street. Shiva at above address.

*Announcements continued on page 2.*

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Assets Exceed £23,500,000.

CHAIRMAN:
THE RIGHT HON.
LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O.

Business Transacted by the Company:
1. LIFE INSURANCE, with and without Profits, with special provisions for the payment of Estate Duties.
2. FIRE INSURANCE of every description.
3. INSURANCES TO COVER LOSS OF RENT, INTEREST AND PROFIT consequent upon Fire damage to property.
4. MARINE INSURANCE.
5. BURGLARY, THEFT, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.
6. ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident, Motor Car, and Employers' Liability Insurance.

Fidelity Guarantee and Sinking Fund Policies are also granted.

BONUS YEAR 1913.—With-Profit Life Policies effected this year at FULL ANNUAL PREMIUMS will rank for one year's Bonus as at 31st December, when the next QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION falls to be made.

ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager.

## Deaths.

(*Continued.*)

MARKS.—On the 29th of March, 1913, Julia, the beloved sister of Abigail, Hannah, and David Hyams. Shiva, 51, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.

MARKS.—On the 29th of March, at 14, Scarboro-street, Goodman's-fields, Julia, the beloved sister of Henry Hyams. Shiva at 5, Princelet-street, E.

MARKS.—On the 24th of March, at Izbica, Russian Poland, Israel Marks, aged 81, the beloved father of Sam Marks, 178, Bury New-road, Manchester, and Ben Marks, Manchester. Deeply mourned by his sons, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. May his dear soul rest in peace.

MOGDON.—On the 28th of March, at 85, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, Jeremiah, beloved father of Mrs. Israel, Levy, 72, Grove-street, Liverpool. Deeply mourned.

MUSAPHIA.—On the 27th of March, 1913, at 24, Alvington-crescent, Dalston, Joseph Musaphia, aged 75. Deeply mourned by his wife, children, relatives and friends.

PEFFERS.—On the 27th of March, 1913, at "Heathcroft," Hampstead, Agnes (Peggy), daughter of the late R. Peffers, Esq., Edinburgh. Deeply mourned by Mr. José de Sola Pinto and children, in whose family she lived for so many years as the faithful nurse and friend. Aged 35.

REICHENBERG.—On the 25th of March, at Munich, Germany, Leopold Reichenberg, father of Edwin and Sidney Reichenberg, of 30, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W., aged 67.

ROTHMAN.—On the 25th of March—16th Adar II., after a severe operation, at St. Thomas's Hospital; Mrs. Rose Rothman, aged 57, beloved wife of Jacob Rothman; mother of Harry, Abraham, Dora, Ray, Lily, Mrs. Solomons and Mrs. Levy. Deeply mourned by her daughter-in-law, sons-in-law, grandchildren and a large circle of friends. Shiva at 12, Spencer House, Lolesworth-street, Spitalfields. May her dear soul rest in peace.

SALMON.—On the 2nd of April, at 211, Goldhurst-terrace, South Hampstead, Charles Salmon, formerly of Johannesburg, aged 73. Funeral leaves the house for Golder's Green Cemetery at 11.15 a.m. Friday.

SCHONBERG.—On the 30th of March, suddenly, Solomon Schonberg, Beadle and Collector of the South Hackney Synagogue for 22 years, in his 62nd year, the beloved husband of Sophia and beloved father of Mrs. F. Sax, Mrs. D Kessel, of Berlin; Alfred, Bernard, Beno, Isidore, Miriam, and Lena; brother-in-law of the Rev. E. Spero. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, and grandchildren. Shiva, which terminates on Tuesday morning, at 1, Glaskin-street, Hackney, N.E.

TURNER.—On the 31st of March, Friede, widow of the late Benjamin Turner, of 74, Gloucester-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 77. Deeply mourned by her children and grandchildren.

## In Memoriam.

COHEN.—In ever loving memory of our dear son and brother, Aaron Alfred Cohen, who died March 27th, 1899—Nisan 16th, 5659. God rest his dear soul.—66, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn.

COHEN.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Maria Cohen, who passed away Nisan 4th, 5655. God rest her soul.—Mrs. I. Woolf, 15, Middlesex-street, E., and Mrs. H. Woolf, 260, Elgin-avenue, W.

HARRIS.—In loving memory of Charlotte (Shartle) Harris, who died March 26th, 1912—Nisan 9th, 5672. Beloved mother of Lou Harris, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, and Mrs. Leah Lassman, Buffalo, N.Y., and the late Mrs. Sarah Hyman, of Leeds, England. May their souls rest in peace.

KLEIN.—In ever loving memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Amelia Klein, who departed this life April 4th, 1910, corresponding with Adar 24th, 5670. May her dear soul rest in peace.—230, Cable-street, E.

MENDLESON.—In loving memory of my darling mother, Gertrude Mendleson, of Swansea, who passed away Nisan 10th, 5672, corresponding March 28th. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her loving daughter Sarah Fredman, Pasley-street, Devonport. May her soul rest in peace.

MENDLESON.—In loving memory of my dear mother who passed away March 28th, 1912. God rest her soul. Mrs. Lionel A. Jacobs, Manchur, India.

SIMMONS.—In ever loving and unfading memory of our dearly beloved mother, Leah Simmons, who passed to her eternal rest 4th April, 1905—28th Adar II., 5665. She lives for ever in the hearts of her sons, daughters, and son-in-law, Phillip Raphael.

SOMERS.—In loving memory of Lawrence Abraham Somers, who passed away April 5th, 1912. God rest his soul in peace. Amen.

## Tombstones to be Set.

AUERBACH.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Sarah Auerbach will be consecrated on Sunday, April 13th, at Deane Road Cemetery, Liverpool, at 12.45. Friends and relatives please accept this, the only intimation.

BARON.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Isidore Baron, of 19, Plymouth-grove, Manchester, will be consecrated on Sunday, April 6th, at Urmston Cemetery. Train leaves Central Station at 12 o'clock.

CAPLAN.—The tombstone in loving memory of Sarah Caplan, late of 19, Cambridge-gardens, W., will be consecrated at Edmonton Cemetery on Sunday, April 6th, at 4 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

GOLTMAN.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Solomon Goltman, of Hull, was set on March 31st in the presence of his sons, Louis and Mark, his daughters, Mrs. Eugene Woolstone, London; Mrs. A. Robinson, Edinburgh; Mrs. G. Ventura, Hull; Mrs. J. W. Mayfield, Mrs. I. Hahn, Manchester; Miriam and Minie; Mr. G. Ventura, son-in-law; his brother, Mr. H. Goltman; sister, Mrs. A. J. Shibko; relatives and the Rev. I. Lurie. The Rev. H. M. Bendas officiated.

HARRIS.—The tombstone to the memory of the late Mrs. John Harris, of Bow, will be consecrated on Sunday next, April 6th, at 4 o'clock at Plashet Cemetery. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

## Return Thanks.

MR. MAURICE COHEN and DAUGHTERS thank relatives and friends for the many expressions of sympathy accorded them on their recent bereavement.—28, Castlewood-road, Stamford Hill.

MRS. J. FRAIS, SONS, and DAUGHTERS sincerely thank all relatives and friends for kind visits and expressions of sympathy received during their week of mourning.—6, Reginald-terrace, Chapeltown-road, Leeds.

THE SONS and DAUGHTERS of the late Adolphus Jacobs sincerely thank their relatives and friends for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their lamented father. God rest his soul.

MR. L. LEVENE-DAVIS and FAMILY, Mrs. PHILIP HART and FAMILY, and Mr. JACK DAVIS return their sincere thanks for the numerous letters and cards of condolence received on the death of their uncle, Mr. Isaac Davis.

MRS. ROBERT MOSES, SON and DAUGHTERS return sincere thanks for kind expressions of sympathy from relatives and friends during their week of mourning for their late dearly beloved husband and father. God rest his soul.—179, Alfred-street, Central, Nottingham.

THE SONS and DAUGHTERS of the late Mr. Jacob Nunes Nabarro, of 40, Burma-road, Green Lanes, N., return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy shown them on their recent bereavement.

MR. ARON NUNES NABARRO returns thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received during the week of mourning for his brother.

MR. SOLOMON ROSENBERG, SONS and DAUGHTERS, with Mrs. H. SIMMONS, of 6, Tredegar-square, and Mrs. M. JACOBSON and FAMILY, of Liverpool, return thanks for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented wife, mother, and sister. May her dear soul rest in peace.—93, Cleveland-street, N.E.

MRS. F. ROSENBLATT, of 22, Wellington-crescent, Ramsgate, and Mr. J. ROSENBLATT, of Margate, return sincere thanks for the many kind visits, letters, and expressions of condolence sent them during the week of mourning for their beloved husband and father.

MR. M. VILENSKI, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, returns sincere thanks for kind visits, cards, and expressions of condolence received during week of mourning for his late father,

MR. and MRS. I. AMSCHEWITZ (née Cissie Hoffman) take this opportunity of thanking their relatives and friends for the very handsome presents, telegrams and letters received, also the Executive Committee and members of the Central Synagogue, Manchester, for their kind presentation on the occasion of their marriage.—"Sleepy Hollow," Holmwood-gardens, Church End, Finchley, N.

## Arrivals and Departures.

MR. L. H. ABRAMS, pianist, 61, Belgrave-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, thanks relatives, friends, and pupils for tokens of esteem and good wishes previous to his departure for Spain. S.S. Ambrose, April 1st.

### UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

TO-MORROW (SABBATH).

| Synagogue. | Reader & Preacher. |
|---|---|
| ST. JOHN'S WOOD— | Rev. I. STATMAN, M.A. |

### HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary monthly service for children will not be held to-morrow (Sabbath).

### GERMAN SYNAGOGUE.

SPITAL-SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

WANTED a Beadle and Collector; state age and references; exceptional position to suitable person. Apply in own handwriting to S. Hyman, Secretary.

### SOUTH MANCHESTER NEW SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOLS.

WILBRAHAM ROAD, FALLOWFIELD.

THE foundation stones of the synagogue and schools will be laid on Monday next, April 7th, at 2.30 p.m., by Messrs. Evelyn de Rothschild and Albert H. Jessel, K.C., respectively. Friends are cordially invited.

### ADATH YISROEL SYNAGOGUE HEBREW CLASSES.

126, GREEN LANES, N.

THE new term of the above Classes will commence on Sunday, April 6th. New pupils will be enrolled from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

F. F. GROSSBAUM,
Hon. Secretary.

### NORTH LONDON GROCERY RELIEF FUND.

(Founded by Mrs. Herman Tuck, 1891.)

THE President and Committee wish to express their sincere thanks to the subscribers and to all those ladies who kindly gave their assistance during the twenty winter weeks and beg to inform them that the last distribution took place on Thursday, March 27th, on which date 670 poor families each received a week's grocery.

M. KAISER,
Hon. Sec.

### NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

THE Ecclesiastical Authorities deem it their duty to declare themselves responsible for the כשרות of such מצות only as have been manufactured under their supervision from Flour prepared by their sanction under the auspices of the Conjoint Flour Committee of the United Synagogue, the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and the Federation of Synagogues. They therefore feel assured that the members of the Jewish Community will purchase their Motzas for the ensuing Passover from those Bakers ONLY who have been duly authorised, a list of whom is subjoined.

J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.
M. GASTER, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation.
M. HYAMSON } Dayonim of the
A. FELDMAN } United Synagogue.
AVIGDOR CHAIKIN, Minister of the Federation of Synagogues.

LIST OF AUTHORISED BAKERS :—

**Messrs. LEVY BROS., 122, Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate.**

**Mr. COLEMAN SOLOMON, 17, Wilkes Street Spitalfields.**

**Messrs. JOSEPH BONN, Ltd., 1, St. Mark's Street, Great Alie Street; 1, Wentworth St., and 85, Middlesex St.**

**Messrs. BONN & Co., Ltd., Assam St., Whitechapel.**

### PASSOVER RELIEF FUND.

Distributed under the auspices of the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor.

THIS Fund will as usual be administered under the auspices of the Committee of the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor.

The object of this Charity is to afford to the Jewish Poor of the Metropolis some assistance in the observance of the festival of the Passover, and the necessity for this work is recognised by and obtains support from the clergy of the community.

The fund at the disposal of the Committee will be employed in the distribution of potatoes, coffee, sugar, and tea, which will be effected on the days immediately preceding the Passover.

**In order to carry on the work of the Charity effectively, and to meet the demands made upon it by our deserving poor coreligionists, a sum of at least £500 will be required.**

The Committee trust that a generous response will be made to this appeal as the demands on this deserving Charity increase annually.

Donations will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—

Sir Charles S. Henry, Bart., M.P., President, 5, Carlton-gardens, S.W.
S. Boas, Esq., Vice-President, 48, Petherton-road, N.
George A. Cohen, Esq., Vice-President, 71, Portland-place, W.
John Hart, Esq., Vice-President, 110, Sutherland-avenue, W.
Hermann Landau, Esq., Vice-President, Piper's Corner, High Wycombe.
Gustave Tuck, Esq., Treasurer, Raphael House, Moorfields, E.C.

By any member of the Committee, or by

BARRENT S. ELLIS,
Hon. Secretary.
17-19, Butler-street, Spitalfields, E.

### HIBBERT LECTURES ON MOHAMMEDANISM.

THE third course of the new series of Hibbert Lectures will be given by Professor D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt., Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, on "The Early Development of Mohammedanism."

The course will consist of eight Lectures and will be delivered in the University of London, South Kensington, on Tuesdays at three o'clock in the afternoon—April 8th to May 27th.

Admission free without ticket. Syllabus will be sent on receipt of post-card addressed to the Secretary at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, W.C.

FRANCIS H. JONES,
Secretary to the Trustees.

### THE ANGLO-PALESTINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st March, 1913, in London, a dividend of 10d. per £1-share was declared on Coupon No. 6 for the year 1912. The dividend is now payable at the registered office of the Company, Brook House, Walbrook, London, E.C., on delivery of the said coupon.

By order of the Board,
Brook House, H. NEUMANN.
Walbrook, London, E.C. Secretary.
31st March, 1913.

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS.

MAY ELECTION.

VOTES for the above are earnestly solicited on behalf of Mrs. Rachel Da Costa, aged 79, widow of Bro. "Lulu" Da Costa, P.M. 1,349, and will be thankfully received by Mr. A. E. Crabb, 128, Victoria Park-road, South Hackney, N.E., or Mr. H. Harris, J.P., 216, Mile End-road, E.

### MANCHESTER TALMUD TORAH AND HEBREW EDUCATION BOARD.

THE Executive thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £25, amount of legacy by the will of the late Mr. Henry Wolfe, ז״ל, kindly rendered by the Executors, Mr. Harris Blumberg and Mr. Mark Wolfe.

IMPORTANT.

IN view of the reduction in Naturalisation fees, the Manchester Naturalisation Society will be pleased to receive suitable applications. The Hon. Secretary (the Rev. H. Levin) will be in attendance on Sundays, from 4 to 6 p.m., at the office of the Great Synagogue. The inclusive charges are £4, which may be paid by instalments.

### THE BOW, BROMLEY AND MILE END TALMUD TORAH,

68, MAPLIN-STREET, E.

THE following donations are acknowledged with best thanks:—

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| Benjamin Newgass, Esq. ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
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Additional support is urgently needed.

G. ISAACS, Secretary.

## Educational.

BRUSSELS.—Young Ladies' Pensionnat BACK, 76-80, Bd. de la Cambre. First class finishing school; modern and thorough education; comfortable home; situated in healthiest part.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, after April 7th, 1913, to 386A, Camden-road, N. Mr. Isidore de Sola, I.S.M., G.S.M., Voice-Production, Singing and Vocal-Breathing, with whom (partially or completely) many vocal celebrities have studied, including the Misses Hilda Wilson, Elsie Spain, Maude Willey, Jessie Browning, the Ladies' Mitchell Quartette (of the Harrison-Tetrazzini Tour), and Effie Cook, Messrs. Lloyd Chandos, Charles Tree, Lane Wilson, Henry Herbert, Sydney Granville, Stafford Moss, Fredk. Hewett, James Davis, Fredk. Blamey, Alfred Steed (seven years), Arthur Dearden, and many other of the principal artists of the Carl Rosa, D'Oyly Carte, Moody Manners, and Beecham Opera Companies, now receives his pupils for Oratorio, Opera and Concert, in the English, Italian, French and German Languages, at Messrs. Cramer and Co., Ltd., 139, New Bond-street, W. Operatic rehearsals for Principals on stage at Æolian Hall.

GOUIN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage.—All modern and classical languages; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, mathematics, translations. Principal: Miss Mabel F. Yates.

## Educational.

(CONTINUED.)

ELOCUTION. — Miss Mathilde Ellis, "Brontë," 19, Kilburn-priory, Maida Vale, W., gives lessons in Reading, Recitation (with and without musical accompaniments), Acting, Gesture, etc. Speech defects corrected. Classes held for Adults and Juveniles.

MISS FANNY GOLDHILL.—Voice Production and Singing; diction and style speciality. (All pupils entered for exams. of Royal Acad. and Royal Coll. of Music passed successfully.) Interview and advice free. Apply, Bechstein Studios, Wigmore-street, W., or 136, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead.

MISS GERTRUDE AZULAY'S School of Pianoforte.—Prior to removal to larger premises, lessons are being given at 10, Swiss-terrace, N.W. (Swiss Cottage, Met. Ry.). For prospectus, apply D. Marshall (Sec.)

MORNING Governess desires re-engagement to teach beginners English also music and Hebrew if required; terms very moderate. — K. C., 30, Fordwych-road, Cricklewood, N.W.

PROF. PESTER PESTKOWSKI, the well known vocalist, and specialist in voice production, Franco-Italian method, will resume his lessons at 60, Berners-street, W., and Wednesdays in Paris, 3, Rue Robert Lecoin (Passy).

KILBURN, BRONDESBURY AND HAMPSTEAD TALMUD TORAH.
TEACHER wanted for the above Classes; one living in the neighbourhood preferred: salary, £35—£40 per ann. Applications to be addressed to Mr. B. M. Woolf, 33, Westbere-road, N.W.

TUTOR, Englishman, is starting small private class in Hampstead for training boys for Barmitzvah; excellent references; terms moderate. Address, early, 4,182, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED thoroughly experienced nursery governess to teach music and Hebrew; elementary subjects; good needlewoman essential; salary no object.—Address, 4,274, Jewish Chronicle office.

YOUNG lady (18), German, well educated, desires position with first-class family to act as Governess to one child; no salary required; object, improvement and practice of English language. Address, Miss E. Seligmann, Roedesbergweg No. 11, Frankfort a Main, Germany.

## Situations Vacant.

ACTIVE clerk and canvasser wanted for Jewish institution; state age, experience, and salary required to 4,272, Jewish Chronicle office.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted by lady; small flat; daily servant kept; good home. Apply, by letter, stating terms and references, to R., 9, Aberdeen-park, Highbury, N.

ENERGETIC young man required as canvasser for furniture, drapery, etc; South Wales district. Address, 4,265, Jewish Chronicle.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged Cook wanted; 2 in family; kitchen maid kept; good wages given. Address, giving full particulars, 4,374, Jewish Chronicle.

JEWISH Cook wanted for Hampstead; three only in family; non-basement house; three other servants kept; good wages; applicants must be under 35; trustworthy and good plain cook. Write, giving full particulars, to 2,034, Jewish Chronicle.

SHIRT and Collar Ironer (Man) wanted for hand work. Apply Manager, Eton Laundry, Shepherd's Bush.

SMART Milliner wanted at once; good salary and constant employment; one used to high-class millinery. Apply personally, Madame Burland, 73, Whitechapel-road, E.

WANTED a superior Jewish person (about 30 years of age) as working housekeeper; good cooking required; maid kept; 3 in family. — Address, 41, Sandon-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

WANTED for Manchester domestic help, to take care of two children, ages 3 and 4 years, and assist generally when required; Jewish or Protestant; state age, experience, and salary required. Address, 4,416, Jewish Chronicle.

WORKING Housekeeper, plain cook, for family of three; comfortable home. Address, references, wages, etc., 4,295, Jewish Chronicle office.

## Situations Wanted.

SUPERINTENDENT of Montefiore House recommends capable girl (16) as under nursemaid. Apply, 69, Stamford Hill.

WANTED re-engagement as Housekeeper to a gentleman where maid kept; Companion to lady, or Governess to one child; experienced and capable in either position. Address, 4,417, Jewish Chronicle.

WELL-EDUCATED German, with through knowledge of English, seeks position as Private Secretary or Departments Manager in business; good experience and references. Address, 4,341, Jewish Chronicle office.

## Houses, &c., to be Let or Sold.

ATTRACTIVE modern, detached freehold residence to be sold, or part to be let; furnished; close to sea. Apply 36, Carlisle-road, Hove.

HOUSE for Sale; Clapton; 7 rooms, bathroom and scullery, large garden with greenhouse; low ground rent and long lease; within half-hour of City. Apply, Owner, 7, Mildenhall-road, Clapton.

MAIDA VALE, Sutherland-avenue.—Well-furnished residence, with plate, linen, and piano; six bed, bath, 4 reception, and usual offices; electric light; 4 guineas weekly, for long or short period. View by appointment, William Weston, Agent, 10, Sutherland-avenue, Paddington.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. (No. 81.)—Good well fitted shop and 7 living rooms; well adapted for branch business; rent £50 per annum.—Edgar H. Billinghurst, 30, Borough High-street, S.E.

TO Glass Blowers and others. — Glass blower's premises to Let, just off Waterloo-road; premium £20; rent £36 per annum inclusive.—Edgar H. Billinghurst, Estate Agent, 30, Borough High-st., S.E.

## Businesses for Sale.

A UNIQUE Advertising Business for disposal (medium fully protected); a valuable connection in London and provinces; profits about 40 % on turnover; large scope for energetic man; purchase price, £450. Full particulars from Messrs. Alfred Henry and Son, Chartered Accountants, 15, Copthall-avenue, E C.

FLOURISHING boarding school in Brussels for young ladies is to be given over. Applications, 57, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn.

SOUTHAMPTON. — Hotel Metropole.— The above business for sale; good connection; opposite Docks and Docks Station; party wishing to retire. Apply, M. Levene, 11, French-street.

## Sales by Auction.

By order of the Executors.
Practically two floors only. Good garden.
HAMPSTEAD.—A Detached Freehold non-basement Residence, in a quiet road in the best part; eight bed and dressing, bath, and three reception-rooms; known as 40, Lindfield-gardens; with vacant possession.

LOWE, GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION on 22nd April For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Solicitors, Messrs. Copland and Sons, Chelmsford; or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. Lowe, Goldschmidt and Howland, Heath-street, Hampstead. Telephone: 642 Hampstead and 693 North.

## Miscellaneous.

GOOD private home (London or Brighton, for nervous, mild mental and chronic patients; qualified matrons; every comfort. Apply, 5, St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park.

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PRIVATE home (Brighton) highly recommended; every convenience and comfort; cases very successful; terms reasonable; nervous, slight mental, and chronic cases; every care and attention given. Apply, Matron, "Belmont," 165, Preston-road, Brighton.

PUNCH AND JUDY or Conjuring Entertainments given.—James Portland, Alroy House, Finsbury Park. Telephone: 2014, Hornsey. Mr. Portland has over one housand testimonials. Lessons Given.

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ONE sitting room, one large and one small bedroom required, furnished, with attendance, in Brighton. Please write terms to S. S., 265, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

TWO Bedroooms and partial board required in bright Jewish family or boarding-house; North-western or Maida Vale district; terms must be moderate and inclusive. Box 3,023, Willings, 125, Strand, W.C.

YOUNG German lady, 17, wishes to enter good private English family where there is young society; state terms to 4,421, Jewish Chronicle office.

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A COUPLE of nice rooms, suit two City gentlemen or married couple; double room, if preferred; now arranging for Pesach.—169, Highbury New Park, N.

A LADY offers a really good English home, with every comfort; 3 min. Shepherd's Bush Tube.—79, Addison-gardens, W. 'Phone appointment. Hammersmith 556.

A LADY can accommodate a married couple with a large, well-furnished bedroom, with electric light; bath, hot and cold, same floor (private sitting-room if required); also room for young gentleman; young society; tennis lawn at rear; two minutes Finchley-road (Met.).—95, Broadhurst-gardens, South Hampstead. 'Phone 2370 P.O. Hampstead.

A PRIVATE English family can accommodate gentleman as paying guest; late dinners; from 21s.; minute Finchley and Swiss Cottage Met. Stations.—"Comforts," Smith's Library, 169, Finchley-road, N.W.

55 BERESFORD-ROAD, Canonbury, N. (Holland House).—Board and residence for City gentlemen or married couple; clean and every home comfort; good table; easy access City and West; moderate terms for the Passover.

136 BETHUNE-ROAD, STAMFORD HILL, N.—Near G.E.R. Station; trams and 'bus 42; comfortable home to City gentlemen; personal attention given; terms moderate and inclusive; late dinners.

BOARD and Residence offered to young gentleman in good family; first-class cuisine; every accommodation desirable; moderate terms.—Mrs. Roman, 209, Amhurst-road, N.E.

BOARD-RESIDENCE for gentlemen in private family; terms 21s.; smaller room 19/; no extras; full board Sat. and Sun.; easy access to City and West End; young society.—56, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale.

BOARD & RESIDENCE.—A private lady can take a married couple; large bedroom, bath attached; moderate inclusive terms; 3 min. Whiteley's, Met. and tube; highest references.—Apply 18, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-gardens, W.

BRONDESBURY.—Superior modern well-built up-to-date house, 13 rooms, electric light, power and heat; to be sold; well worth viewing. Owner, Box, 53, Dartmouth-road, Brondesbury, N.W.

29 BRONDESBURY ROAD, N.W.—Board residence; home comforts studied; near motors and trains to all parts; moderate inclusive terms. Address, Miss Isaacs.

COMFORTABLE home for a young gentleman in a private family; partial board; no other kept; very moderate; also easy access to all parts, by rail or car; Kilburn district. Address, 4,351, Jewish Chronicle.

22 DENNINGTON-PARK-ROAD, West Hampstead.—A good English family offer refined home to two paying guests; large room, electric light, bath; near Met. and motors; musical "At homes"; early application for Passover; mod.

33 LANCASTER ROAD, Swiss Cottage, N.W.—The Misses Sutton can receive gentlemen as paying guests; orthodox; home comforts; large rooms; easy access all parts; terms moderate. Tel. 4923 P.O. Hampstead.

LADY, with a refined home, could accommodate one or two gentlemen or lady and gentleman as paying guests or residents. —57, Parkholme-road; 3mins. from Dalston Junction.

LYNDALE HALL, 368, Finchley-road Hampstead, N.W.—Select Residential Home for Students and young Business Men. Oxford and Cambridge men received during vacations.—Miss Chapman (late of Ealing). Telephone, Post Hampstead 4305.

MEALS provided at very moderate terms for boarders and non-boarders; comfortable Jewish house. Apply, Mrs. Berman, 26, Downs Park-road, Hackney.

MONTAGUE House, 33, Leinster-square, Bayswater.—Orthodox residential home, 5 minutes' Queen's-road Tube, Met., motors; Whiteley's, synagogue, & Kensington-gdns.; City 18 mins., Regent-st. 10 mins.; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 1728 Park. Miss Defries will be pleased to receive non-resident guests at any time for meals only, also during Passover.

MRS. BRAHAM, 36, Petherton-road, Highbury.—Private boarding house; home comforts; moderate terms.

MRS. L. GOSSCHALK offers homely board-residence; gentlemen or business ladies; close Met. and motors; young musical society. Apply, c/o Messrs. W. H. Smith, 352, High-road, Brondesbury.

PASSOVER.—Miss R. Berger, 16, Petherton-road, Highbury, has vacancy for gentleman or married couple; every home comfort; terms moderate; 2 mins. from train or motor to all parts.

86 PETHERTON-ROAD, Canonbury, N.—Board and residence, with every home comfort; young society; easy access of City and West End; terms moderate and inclusive.—Mrs. Solomon.

17 PLYMPTON ROAD, BRONDESBURY.—Large front room vacant on first floor; private family; 3 mins. from motor and rail; every home comfort; terms moderate and inclusive.

105 PRIORY ROAD, South Hampstead, N.W. (between Broadhurst and Compayne-gdns).—Mrs. Albert Jacobson will be pleased to receive guests in her well-appointed house; home comforts studied; 3 min. from West Hampstead (Met.); Tel. 3676 Hampstead.

4 PYRLAND-ROAD, CANONBURY, N. —Comfortable home; young society; motor 'buses and electric trams to all parts two mins. to North London Railway; excellent cuisine; strictly orthodox; terms mod.

SUITE of fine Rooms to let at 51, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, with entrée to pleasure ground; attendance if desired. Apply on premises.

THE MISSES ANSELL, 21, Torrington-square, W.C., have vacancies for one or two paying guests, bed and breakfast only if required, central for all places of amusement, easy access to city, near Tube and railway stations.

TO LET, furnished, in lady's private house, large bed-sitting room, first floor, or bedroom and small sitting-room; terms, inclusive of breakfast, bath, electric light, £1 1s. or 31s. 6d. S., c/o Raine, Stationer, 6, Chichester-street, Bayswater.

3 VICTORIA-VILLAS, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn. — Board-Residence, strictly kosher; every comfort studied; moderate inclusive terms for Passover; central to all parts.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Board-residence; superior; permanent or temporary; refined home with all modern conveniences; terms moderate.—Mrs. Lewis, 55, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.

BLACKPOOL.—Mrs. M. Hart, 9, Alfred-st., next Winter Gdns.; near all stns.; 3 mins. sea; strictly orthodox; com. boarding estab.; dinners provided for non-residents; terms mod. Early applications for Passover.

BLACKPOOL.—The oldest Jewish Boarding Establishment in Blackpool; facing sea and North Pier; large dining-room with electric light; separate tables; lofty bedrooms; terms moderate.—Proprietress, Mrs. Stern, 7, Banks-street (opposite Hotel Metropole). Telephone: 229.

BOURNEMOUTH.—222, Old Christchurch-road, Tel. 609, Mrs. A. Schlom (late of Folkestone), comfortable board-res.; strictly orthodox; all home comforts; mod. terms; early applications for Passover will oblige.

BRIGHTON.—Dryden House, 10, Dorset-gardens.—Splendid position, overlooking gardens, and one minute from sea and Palace Pier; apartments or board-residence; well-furnished rooms; electric light throughout; bath (h. and c.); good attendance; terms moderate.—Apply Mesdames Newton.

BRIGHTON.—15, Oriental-place.—Dining-room apartments; good cooking; or Board-residence; home comforts studied; moderate.

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## Board and Residence.

(CONTINUED.)

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MANCHESTER.—Commercial and private; strictly orthodox; excellent cuisine and attendance; terms moderate; non-residents may join at meals; early applications for Passover.—"Amberley," 24, Bignor-street, Manchester.

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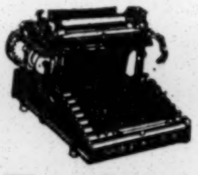

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# Jewish Year Book

**FOR 1913 (5673-4).**

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על פסח—FOR PASSOVER.

# L. SILVER & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1820.)

**High-class Pastry Cooks and Confectioners**

***19 & 21, STONEY LANE, MIDDLESEX ST., ALDGATE.***

Noted for the

## Finest Passover Confectionery

**MOTZAS and all kinds of Provisions supplied.**

*Telephone No.: CITY 6161.* *PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.*

N.B.—We wish to draw the special attention of the public to the fact that, although the cost of the ingredients of our confectionery has materially increased, we are retailing at the ***Old Prices.***

**When ordering your Goods for Passover, you may ensure the utmost promptitude by ordering DIRECT.**

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*PASSOVER.*

# G. A. GREEN

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**WHOLESALE GROCER.**

SPECIALITIES:

***TEA AND COFFEE, DRIED FRUITS, AND SPICES.***

HELMN KOSHER COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

THORNE'S KOSHER HEALTH COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

***SPECIAL AGENT: HUGO BONDI'S ESSIG ESSENCE.***

**American & German Motzas**

**PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.**

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# Hawkins & Son

**17, HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL,**

## Passover Grocery.

**SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, under Strict Supervision.**

WE CAN SERVE YOU WITH

***ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS.***

**Write for Price List. Free Delivery in London.**

**COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.**

**Established 1834. Telephone 5679 London Wall.**

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# B. DANZIG & Co.

**38, Berwick St., Oxford St., W.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**Finest Selection of High-Class**

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**Palestine Wine and Cognac**

A SPECIALITY.

***Best Qualities. :: :: Lowest Prices.***

All orders over six bottles CARRIAGE PAID in the United Kingdom.

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יין גפן ויין שרף כשר על פסח. ESTABLISHED 1877.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO THE OLDEST AND WELL-KNOWN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

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Besides their well-known EPSTEIN'S KOSHER WINES, they have a large stock of **Foreign Wines, Brandies, Spirits and Liqueurs prepared for פסח.**

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**ORDERS FROM SIX BOTTLES CARRIAGE PAID.**

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**BEST MOTZAS 4¾d. lb. | SMALL TEA MOTZAS 6d. lb.**

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**Free Delivery by CARTER PATERSON to any part of London.**

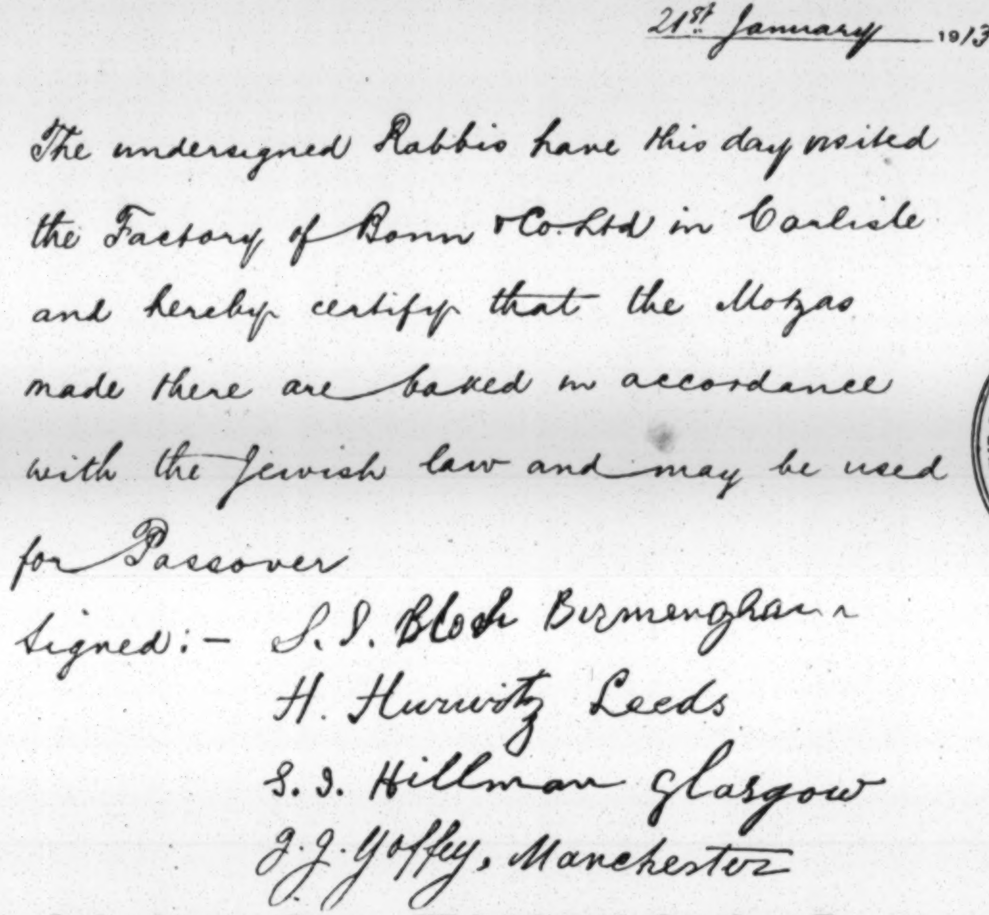
**Insist on seeing the name of LEVY BROS. printed on every package of MOTZAS and MEAL.**

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST POST FREE.

על פסח—FOR PASSOVER.

# AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

that should be read by all. A glance will convince the most orthodox that as regards "Kashruth," the combination of the Ecclesiastical Authorities and the Provincial Rabbonim is probably the last word in the manufacture of Passover Cakes.



21st January 1913

The undersigned Rabbis have this day visited
the Factory of Bonn & Co. Ltd in Carlisle
and hereby certify that the Motzas
made there are baked in accordance
with the Jewish law and may be used
for Passover

Signed:- S. I. Bloch Birmingham
H. Hurwitz Leeds
S. I. Hillman Glasgow
J. J. Yoffey, Manchester

**BONN & Co., Ltd., Assam Street, Whitechapel, London, E.,** and at **Carlisle.**

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בהכשר בית דין צדק דפה
ESTABLISHED 1880. Tel. No.: 377 WILLESDEN.

## PINKUS' STORES

The ONLY STORES in the Neighbourhood that have permission from the Ecclesiastical Authorities to SUPPLY GOODS FOR PASSOVER.

**All Goods supplied are of the very Best Quality, and fully guaranteed.**

***Motzas, Confectionery, Groceries, Provisions, etc.***

KINDLY NOTE ADDRESS:—

**26, WILLESDEN LANE**
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A complete Price List will be sent on application.

***Special attention given to Country Orders.***

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כשר על פסח

## A. F. HALL & SON

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**19, CLIFTON ROAD,
Maida Vale, W.**

Have made the usual arrangements for the supply of

***PASSOVER GROCERIES,***

**Bonn's Motzas. Monnickendam's. Ltd., Confectionery, Barnett's Worsht, Smoked Beef and Tongues, Jacobs' Frying Oil and Olives. Palestine Wines, etc.**

FREE DELIVERIES AND PACKING IN LONDON.

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**26 & 27, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C.**

**NOTED FOR THE FINEST COOKING & SALAD OILS**

**AND HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS ONLY.**

**SPANISH OLIVES in kegs containing about half gall.**

SHIPPING AND COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT IS CLOSED ON SUNDAYS at 5 p.m. Telephone No. 2590 AVENUE.

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**Purveyors by Appointment to His Majesty THE KING.**

Beg to announce their usual arrangements for the supply of

## כשר Milk for the Passover

**Under the license of the Ecclesiastical Authorities.**

The Milk will be produced under the personal supervision of the Shomer in charge, Mr. Weltevreden, at the Company's own farm at Finchley.

*Early Orders are solicited and will have immediate attention.*

**BRANCHES: Hampstead, Bayswater, Maida Vale, Brondesbury, Chiswick, Frognal, Highbury, and all Parts of London.**

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כלמן פינ The Oldest Establishment in England.

## COLEMAN SOLOMON

**MOTSA BAKER**

***17, WILKES STREET, SPITALFIELDS, E.,***

We have manufactured MOTZAS for ovor Two Hundred and Fifty Years, for which we have been so eminently distinguished.

**The Very BEST MOTZAS 4½d. per lb.** | **The Very BEST MEAL 5d. per lb.**

**FANCY CAKES of all description.**

N.B.—Please send all orders direct and as early as possible to prevent disappointment.

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**AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.**

ESTABLISHED 1890. כשר על פסח

## Original Wine Co.,

**4, OSBORN ST., WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.**

ב'ד'צ THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED & LLRGEST בהכשר

**Kosher Wine, Spirit and Liqueur Merchants, and British Wine Manufacturers.**

**Although we do not Advertise one Special Brand, all our Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs are the "Beauty of London."**

All Town & Country Orders promptly attended to. Best Quality. Lowest Prices.

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***By Permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities.***

# MONNICKENDAM

**Ltd.**

**COOKS AND CONFECTIONERS.**

***63, 65, 68 & 70, Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.***

---

## Les Confiseurs par Excellence.

---

**COOKS AND WAITERS SENT OUT.**

## Plate, Glass and China Lent on Hire.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Allow us to draw your attention to the list of prices ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE, of Passover Confectionery, Motzas, &c.

This leaf can be detached at the perforation, and should be filled up with your order, signed and returned to us AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT to ensure delivery.

We beg to assure you that all our goods will be of the same superior quality and exquisite flavour as in the past.

Thanking you for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of your esteemed orders,

Yours faithfully,

**MONNICKENDAM, Ltd.**

**[SEE NEXT PAGE.]**

**This leaf can be detached at the perforation.**

# All Country Orders must be Prepaid.

**Tear off and Return at once.**

## ORDER.

*Please Supply:*

| lbs. |  | per lb. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | Mixed Cakes ... | 1/4 & 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | White Victorian Balls | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Brown ,, ,, ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | White Sakers ,, ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Brown ,, ,, ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | White Raspberry Biscuits | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Brown ,, ,, | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Cinnamon Balls ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Maccaroons ... | ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Almond Cakes ... | ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Biscuits ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Brown Pyramids ... | ,, ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | White ,, ... | ,, | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Chocolate ,, .... | 2/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Cocoanut Meringues | 1/9 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Finest Dessert Biscuits | 1/9 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Finest Rout Cakes ... | 2/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Prelatoes (on paper) | 1/2 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Prelatoes (off paper) | 1/4 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Diet Cakes ... | each 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Almond Sponge | per lb. 1/6 & 2/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Cup Cakes ... | per doz. 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Ratafias ... | per lb. 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Almond Puddings ... | 1/3 & 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Tea Cakes ... | per lb. 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Pound Cakes ... | each 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Motza Puddings ... | each 2/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Egg Motzas ... | per lb. 1/3 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Best Motzas ... | ,, 5d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Tea Motzas ... | ,, 6d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Leeds Motzas .... | ,, 4d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | American Motzas .... | ,, 5d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Meal ... ... | ,, 5d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Mitzvahs ... ... | per set 6d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, ... ... | ...double ,, 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Lump Sugar ... | per lb. 3d. | ...... | ...... |

Brought Forward £ s. d.

| lbs. |  | per lb. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | Moist Sugar ... | 3d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Castor ,, ... ... | 4d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Coffee ... ... | 1/8 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Green Tea ... ... | 3/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Black ,, very fine ... | 2/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Jordan Almonds ... | 2/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Cooking ,, ... | 1/4 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Ground ,, ... | 1/8 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Dutch Cheese, new (The Best only) | 1/4 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, ,, old, fine (The Best only) | 1/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Butter ... | 2/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Potato Flour ... | 6d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Chocolate ... ... | 2/8 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Muscatels ... ... | 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Wine Raisins... ... | 6d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Sultana ,, ... ... | 7d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Currants ... ... | 6d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | French Plums ... | 9d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Dried Apples ... | 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Dried Pears ... ... | 1/- | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Vinegar ... | ...per pint 7d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Finest Frying Oil (jar included) ... | per qt. 1/9 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Olives | per bottle 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Smoked Beef ... | per lb. 1/2 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Worsht ... ... | per lb. 1/2 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Smoked Tongues ... | each 6/6 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | Ground Pepper ... | per lb. 1/8 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Ginger ... | ,, 1/8 | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Cinnamon ... | per oz. 4d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Nutmegs ... | ,, 4d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Mace ... | ,, 8d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Cloves ... | ,, 4d. | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | ,, Saffron | packets 1d. to 3d. | ...... | ...... |
|  | Case |  | —— | —— |
|  | Total ... ... |  |  |  |

**CUCUMBERS ARE NOT SUPPLIED, AS THE CARRIERS REFUSE TO TAKE THEM UNLESS COOPERED.**

**All Orders for Motzas packed in New Cases, NON-RETURNABLE.**

**Prices of Cases:**

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 15 lbs. | 1/- | 40 lbs. | 2/- |
| 20 lbs. | 1/6 | 50 lbs. | 2/6 |
| 30 lbs. | 1/9 | 60 lbs. | 3/- |

**ALL CAKES PACKED IN 1-lb. CARDBOARD BOXES.**

**PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.**

*To* **MONNICKENDAM, Ltd.,**
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**Aldgate, London, E.**

***Name***..............................

***Address***..............................

**Amount Enclosed £ s. d.**

# "Our Hardy Annual"

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A Hearty Welcome is always assured to the Passover Announcement of

# JOSEPH BONN LTD.

**The Catering Specialists**

**1, WENTWORTH STREET, ALDGATE, E.**

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It is not egotism to mention here that the vast Anglo-Jewish Community throughout the United Kingdom look forward with interest at this season of the year to what

**JOSEPH BONN Ltd.**

have to announce in the way of

# Novelties in Confectionery

FOR THE ENSUING HOLIDAYS.

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Be assured, dear Patrons, that the HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE will be more than maintained this Passover.

Our endeavour to realise the

# 'Penalty of Greatness'

is always before us, and this year we hope that our display of Confectionery is just the thing you want.

# RENATA HOTEL Sillwood Place, BRIGHTON. . .

ONE MINUTE FROM PROMENADE AND WEST PIER.

**LARGEST FULLY LICENSED ORTHODOX HOTEL.**

TELEGRAMS: "RENATA, BRIGHTON."

**Contains 50 Bedrooms.**

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**MOTOR GARAGE.**

***ALFRED COHEN, Proprietor.***

**CARS ON HIRE.**

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LANSDOWNE PLACE, HOVE.

## RIVIERA

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The Adjacent House has been acquired, and the whole of the premises have been re-decorated and re-furnished; facing sea and lawns; 3 mins. West Pier; excellent cuisine; strictly orthodox; separate tables; terms moderate.

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**HIGH-CLASS** Board and Residence; overlooking the West Pier; strictly orthodox; separate tables.

Apyly **Miss JOSEPH.** **Telephone No.: Nat. 5102.**

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Private Room for guests wishing to entertain their friends. **Miss STELLA BOAS.** 'Phone 7155 P.O. Hampstead.

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Terms strictly moderate and inclusive. Mrs. Abraham has now vacancies.

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**Strictly Orthodox High-Class Boarding Establishment.**

2nd Sunday Evening "At Home." 4186 Post Hampstead.

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Telegrams Twyman, Bournemouth."

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## MERIVALE HALL.

Proprietress Miss FANNY TWYMAN.

This establishment stands in its own grounds, sheltered amidst the pine woods of the favourite East Cliff: within five minutes' walk of the synagogue Book for Central Station.

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## BOURNEMOUTH.

Book Central Station.

Tel. 1874.

***'SWANMORE,' Gervis Rd. East, East Cliff.***

PROPRIETRESS: **Mrs. FOLLICK.**

Early Applications for the **Passover Holidays** will greatly oblige. 5 mins. Synagogue; 2 mins. Sea.

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**Proprietress: Mrs. M. LOTHEIM.** Late Iris Hall.

Situated in best position; one minute from Sea and Winter Gardens; near Synagogue; strictly orthodox: excellent cuisine; large and lofty rooms; bath h. & c.; highly recommended.

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OLD ESTABLISHED ORTHODOX BOARDING HOUSE. Early Application for Passover will oblige.

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**Strictly Orthodox Boarding House.**

Drawing, dining, smoke room and lounge on ground floor; near to pump room, baths and gardens; NO HILLS. Early applications for Passover will oblige.

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SUPERIOR STRICTLY ORTHODOX BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

One minute sea and Oval; spacious bedrooms on ground floor.

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**One Minute from SEA and OVAL.**

**LARGE LOUNGE, DINING and DRAWING ROOMS on GROUND FLOOR**

30 Superbly Furnished and Lofty Bedrooms. Electric Light throughout.

BOOK EARLY for the PASSOVER Holidays. A thoroughly Good Time assured.

***Excellent Cuisine. Liberal Table. Terms Moderate.***

**Apply E. RICARDO. 'Phone: 417 Margate.**

"The famous firm for fine, fresh fish."

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High-Class Residential Home. Excellent Cuisine, under personal supervision; moderate inclusive terms. Early application for Passover. Non-residents can join at meals. Home comforts. Mrs. CORONEL. 'Phone: 4880 Hampstead.

34 & 36
REDLANDS
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PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL JEWISH HOTEL
Dining Hall; separate tables; Lounge; Winter Garden; Reading and Writing Rooms; Drawing Room, etc.; Garage, Tennis Court and Croquet Lawn.
terms moderate. Tariff on application.

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# DIARY.

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## Forthcoming Meetings.

SATURDAY, April 5.

"HOACHUZO" PALESTINE SOCIETY, General Meeting, Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, 8.

SUNDAY, April 6.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION, Council, Great Western Hotel, 11.
JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE, Annual Meeting, Central Synagogue Chambers, 11.45.
NOTTING HILL HEBREW AND RELIGION CLASSES, Prize Distribution, 206, Kensington Park Road, 3.
TEACHERS' TRAINING COMMITTEE, Distribution of Prizes Gravel Lane Council School, 3.30.
WIDOWS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Annual Meeting, 2, Heneage Lane, 5.
SABBATH MEALS SOCIETY, Annual Meeting, Offices of Board of Guardians, 6.
GLOBE ROAD TALMUD TORAH, Special Committee, 14, Whitechapel Road, 8.

MONDAY, April 7.

JEWS' TEMPORARY SHELTER, Ladies' Committee, 82, Leman Street, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Industrial Committee (rota), 4; Visiting Committee (Hon. Officers), 5.45
SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PROVIDENT BURIAL SOCIETY, Annual Meeting, Vestry Chambers, Heneage Lane, 8.

TUESDAY, April 8.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN, Visiting Branch, 11, Queen's Gate, S.W., 11.30.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Relief Committee (rotas), 4.
HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES, Ladies' Committee, at the Institution, 3.30; House Committee, 6 30.
ITO, Young Generation of Israel Branch, Committee, 13, Redman's Road, 9.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

SARA PYKE HOUSE, Committee, 45, Great Prescott Street, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Loan Committee (rota), 4; Industrial Committee (rota), 4. Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 4
WIDOWS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Election of Pensioners, 2, Heneage Lane, 7.

THURSDAY, April 10.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Relief Committee (rotas), 4.
JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME, 4, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., 5.15.

## Literary and Social Functions.

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*(Announcements of Social Functions may be inserted under this heading at the charge of 2s. for two lines and 1s. per line after).*

SATURDAY, April 5.

London University Zionist Society and Young Hebrew Association, Joint Study Circle, Lecture by Mr. S. Teff, Beth Hamedrash, Mulberry Street, 4.
Literary and Social Union, Concert by Miss H. Rabin, Adler Hall, Stepney Jewish Schools, Stepney Green, 7.30.
Association of East London Zionists, Lecture by Miss G. O. Ginsburg, Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, 8.30.

SUNDAY, April 6.

Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, Drawing Room Meeting, 79, Ladbroke Grove, Holland Park, W., 3.15.
East London Jewish Study Circle, Annual Meeting, East London Synagogue Vestry Room, 7.
Leyton and District Jewish Social Union, Cinderella, Headquarters, Essex Hall, 488, High Road, Leyton (opposite Essex County Cricket Ground), 7.30.
Stoke Newington Jewish Literary and Social Society, Lecture by Mr. Alex. Rubinstein, LL.B., Classrooms, Shacklewell Lane, 8.
Young Hebrew Association, General Meeting, Redman's Road Talmud Torah, 6.30; Inter-debate with Literary and Social Union (Opener: Mr. J. Cowen), 8
North London Jewish Literary Union, Conversazione, Dalston Synagogue Classrooms, Poet's Road, 8.
Jewish Institute, Concert, 8.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Jewish Club, Informal Discussion (Opener: Mr. Selig Brodetsky), 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Old Victorian Club, Debate (Opener: Mr. S. H. Tribich), 15, Fenton Street, 9.

THE COMING WEEK:—
Announcements will be found on p. 42.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

| DAY OF WEEK | HEBREW DATE. | | CIVIL DATE. | | PORTION. | HAPHTORAH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fri. | II Adar | 26 | April | 4 | | |
| Sat. | | 27 | | 5 | תזריע<br>Levit. xii and xiii., also Exod. xii. 1-20. [Hachodesh]. | Ezekiel xlv. 16 to xlvi. 18. |
| Sun. | | 28 | | 6 | | |
| Mon. | | 29 | | 7 | | |
| Tues. | Nisan | 1 | | 8 | | |
| Wed. | (30 days) | 2 | | 9 | | |
| Thurs. | | 3 | | 10 | | |

This day (Friday) Sabbath begins at 6.
Sabbath ends to-morrow at 7.20.
*This is the time for London. The time for other towns is given in Vallentine's Hebrew Almanac.*
Tuesday next will be **Rosh Chodesh Nisan.**
Friday next, April 11th, Sabbath will begin at 6.30.
The **Feast of Passover** will begin Monday evening, April 21st.

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**LONDON: FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913—5673.**

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THE JEWISH POOR OF LONDON:—The annual meeting of the Jewish Board of Guardians was held last Sunday. We report *in extenso* the President's address, who referred to the decline in the number of cases coming before the Institution in the past year. pp. 22—23 & 34—35

ITOISM:—Under the auspices of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, Mr. Israel Zangwill, yesterday week at the South Place Institute, delivered a striking and lengthy address on the present position of the Jewish Territorial movement. pp. 23—26

DEATH OF MR. ISAAC DAVIS:—The death took place yesterday week of Mr. Isaac Davis, the well-known philanthropist. p. 17

"BUDGET NIGHT" OF THE BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY:—Our correspondent describes the enormous sums expended by the Berlin Jewish Community, as gathered from the statement presented at the "Budget" meeting last week. pp. 18—19

THE HAHAM AND A CONVERSIONIST HOSPITAL:—In a letter to a correspondent the Haham strongly repudiates alleged statements attributed to him by a medical missionary. p. 28

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE GALICIAN JEWS:—As the result of an alliance between the Poles and Ruthenians, it is thought doubtful if the large number of Galician Jews will now be directly represented in the Diet. pp. 19—20

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALIENS ACT:—Three sittings of the London Appeal Board have been held within the past week, most of the Jewish aliens appealing successfully against rejection. p. 33

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS:—There is a fair sprinkling of Jews among the members of the Congress now sitting in London, three Jewish institutions being represented. p. 16

THE JEWS OF TURKEY:—An address on the present position of the Jews in the Turkish Empire was given at the Jewish Institute last Saturday by Mr. N. Mayer. p. 28

ZIONISM:—Herr N. Sokolow has received an enthusiastic reception in America, where he will deliver a number of addresses on the movement. p. 37

THE SOLIDARITY OF JUDAISM:—In the course of his sermon at the Bayswater Synagogue last Sabbath, Rabbi Dr. Gollancz pleaded for a greater solidarity of the Jewish spirit throughout the world. p. 26

HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES:—The annual meeting of the North-West London Aid Society was held on Monday. p. 38

ANTI-SEMITIC BUREAUCRACY ACTIVE IN RUSSIA:—Disregarding new orders, several Governors have begun an active expulsion crusade against the Jews. p. 20

KILBURN AND BRONDESBURY TALMUD TORAH:—The annual meeting of the Kilburn and Brondesbury Talmud Torah was held on Sunday. p. 38

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:—An address on this subject was delivered at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue by Mr. C. S. Loch on Monday. p. 37

HAMPSTEAD ORPHAN AID SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Society was held on Sunday. p. 38

**AMONG OTHER CONTENTS:**—The Coming Week, p. 42; Educational Successes, p. 42; Wills, p. 32; Benefit and Friendly Societies, 38; Received, 32.

# WEEK BY WEEK.

**A Notable Philanthropist.** IN Mr. ISAAC DAVIS the community has lost a man who has left the world very much the better for his life in it. Born in humble circumstances, Mr. DAVIS did not forget the rock from which he was hewn—the poor among whom he passed his early days. As he grew older—and, thanks to his ingenuity and resource, wealthier—his heart turned lovingly to those who lived amid less favourable conditions, and his public career became a succession of great kindnesses to a number of Jewish institutions, leaving its mark unmistakably upon their position. Mr. DAVIS realised vividly the responsibilities of wealth and as such set an example which is precious in these days.

It is worth noting that Mr. DAVIS'S father was a beadle of the Great Synagogue. The fact may be held to illustrate the capacity of Jews for rising honestly in the world. But in reality it sheds a light upon the excellent composition of this branch of the communal service, and the remarkable position which the beadle was long ago recognised as holding in the synagogue—a position so remarkable that when the late Mr. JOSEPH PYKE, the son of a beadle of the Great Synagogue, became warden of the Central Synagogue the fact evoked no comment. It did not strike the community as strange or surprising. The same can be said of Mr. I. M. MARKS, who was for many years the Financial Representative of the synagogue of which his father was beadle, while a brother, the late Mr. DANIEL MARKS, was one of the most generous supporters of the Nevi Tzedek, which fathered him in his young days. Only this very week we publish a tribute to the beadle of the South Hackney Synagogue (Mr. SCHONBERG) by the Minister (the Rev. GATCHELL ISAACS), that records a fact the mention of which must appeal to the very highest and best that is in the Jew. He tells us that not alone did Mr SCHONBERG never once miss attendance at synagogue for over twenty years, but that he was in the habit of coming to the place of worship to which he was devoted some time before service, for private prayer, which, he said, fortified him in his work. Such *Kavonah* was a beautiful trait in the man. It justifies to the full the democratic ideals upon which Judaism is founded and which have ever paid deep regard to the soul and the spirit of those who pursue them, however poor and humble the body in which the soul and the spirit find place.

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**The Marconi Deals.** WE refrained, while the evidence of Sir RUFUS ISAACS was still being given before the Marconi Contracts Parliamentary Committee, from commenting upon it. Now, however that the Attorney-General, who has been the subject of such keen attack, has spoken and been cross-examined, we are enabled to place upon record our firm conviction—a conviction that must be shared by all—that his honour, which has been so ruthlessly assailed, has come unscathed out of the inquiry as well as out of the legal action against *Le Matin*. All sorts of attempts have been made by spinning frail connections to mar Sir Rufus' good name, but fairness must compel the admission that they have failed abjectly. Very few people, of course, ever really believed the insinuations that circulated in the clubs and the baser English journals. But the number of those who lent credence to them mattered little. The mere possibility that the good faith of a distinguished public man might be impugned was sufficient to render imperative a formal refutation of charges; and this has been done completely and effectively. Let us at once, however, add a word of strong regret that our brilliant coreligionist, whose absolute integrity ought never for a moment to have been doubted, should have fallen into the indiscretion of dabbling in the shares of a company whose name inevitably suggested to the "man in the street" some near relationship to another concern, which had just been negotiating contractual relations with the Government. He ought not, we feel, holding the position he did in the Government, to have availed himself of information conveyed to him by a relative who, six weeks before, had arranged a contract with the Government. Nor does it appear to us to have been discreet for the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to have taken advantage of that information in respect to shares which were being made the medium of a fierce gamble, though its finance was distinct and separate from that of the company that sought contractual relations with the administration. Our regret is not lessened by the fact that, by what Sir RUFUS did, the name of Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL—whose conduct, as has been shown by his evidence at the trial and before the Committee, was throughout above the slightest cavil—was drawn into the vortex of suspicion.

A Cabinet Minister, like less exalted individuals, has a perfect right, no doubt, to "invest" his money where he pleases, but at best the transaction which Sir RUFUS unfolded to the Committee in such minute detail was confessedly a speculation. Whichever way the matter is viewed, it cannot be gainsaid that an ordinarily prudent Cabinet Minister would be expected to exercise more vigilance as well as more discrimination than Sir RUFUS appears to have displayed. When, however, it happens, too, that he is a Jew, it is clear that the exigencies of the Jewish position impose the necessity for extraordinary care, though it would be, of course, absurd to suggest that any higher standard of conduct is applicable to the Jew than to anyone of another faith. There are, however, malevolent spirits always ready to magnify the slightest errors of judgment in members of our race, and they have a heritage of prejudice upon which to build when they malign us which is not ready to their hands in the case of the non-Jew. It is always most advisable, therefore, that no ground, however flimsy or false, should be given them for the exercise of their debased tastes. Did it never occur to Sir RUFUS to ask himself how it would appear to the public when it was known that one Jewish member of the Cabinet had had large transactions in connection with a concern bearing a very like name to that in which the other Jewish member of the Cabinet was officially interested—a concern, moreover, in which his own brothers were heavily involved—and that he had sold, even though without a profit, to two of his non-Jewish colleagues part of a bargain he had entered into? Did it never pass his mind that the public would resent such a course of conduct as the introduction of "the ways of the Jews," as the spiteful term has it, into the Government circles of the country? If Sir RUFUS, whose discretion, and not whose honour, is open to question in this matter, had understood better the sentiment against which the Jew has to be on guard, he would surely have paused before taking the line he did. He would not have been anxious to add, doubtless in a spirit of sheer friendliness, to the fortunes of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and the MASTER OF ELIBANK by putting them into what he believed was "a good thing." Even one who reaches the proud position of eminence which is that of Sir RUFUS ISAACS cannot, it is clear, afford to forget that he is a Jew. That is part of the lesson of the Marconi matter. Another part is that if he does forget, there are those who will feel themselves constrained to remind him of the fact.

### The "Annals of the Poor."

THE very able speech of Mr. LEONARD L. COHEN at the annual meeting of the Board of Guardians, which we reproduce *in extenso* in another column, is full of good, as well as encouraging, points. The decline in the total number of cases coming before the Board—the figure is lower than for any year since 1890—is exceedingly welcome, and none the less so because the decline, as Mr. COHEN points out, has been going on for some time. The President's statement regarding the smaller percentage of Jews insured under the Insurance Act, as compared with the proportion of insured persons among the general population, is extremely interesting. This gives the Board, as he shows, a special concern in the question of the extension of the benefits of the Act to uninsured persons and their dependents, so far as they relate to tuberculosis. But the facts are also interesting as showing that the State is giving fewer contributions towards the insurance of Jews than towards that of other sections of the population. One of the causes of the fewer Jewish insured persons is the highly satisfactory one that fewer Jewish women are sent out to work. The experiment of Mr. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, to which Mr. COHEN referred—the taking of the throw-outs, so to speak, of the "blind-alley" system, their conversion into trained tillers of the soil, and their emigration to New South Wales—is a valuable one. We are glad to see that it is to be repeated on a larger scale. The new departure—a capital testimony to the freshness of thought which the administrators of the Board bring to bear upon their work—should do something to restore a right spirit among the drifting youthful population, and thereby rid us, at the same time, of a real communal menace.

Among other important points raised by Mr. COHEN were his pleas for centralised charity—a system which, we contend, ought to be coupled with the provision of branch relief offices, so as, for one reason, to avoid the hardship of journeys to the Board from distant parts—and for some provision for the dying. The latter is an urgent desideratum, which ought to have been satisfied long ago, and Mr. COHEN'S intimation of the readiness of the Board to manage a Home set up for the purpose should materially hasten the establishment of such an institution. Finally, on the matter of finance, the President referred to the vexed question of the utilisation of legacies for current expenditure. We feel that it is useless to argue, as a matter of theory, what is actually not to be avoided in practice, but we offer the suggestion that, where possible, a certain proportion of all future income from all sources available should be definitely reserved so as gradually to replace the bequests expended on current needs. This would serve eventually to prevent the bequests used for urgent claims from becoming obliterated, with resulting discouragement to future testators. Some such plan, too, might appeal to those who view with disfavour the present financial policy of the Board as a fair compromise upon which they might be content to sink their objection, which we fear in certain cases has to some extent alienated the sympathies of more than one good friend of the Institution.

### Mr. Zangwill's Premonitions.

IF, as we think EMERSON once wrote, a narrow consistency is the mark of a small mind, then no one reading Mr. ZANGWILL'S brilliantly witty address to the Union of Jewish Literary Societies will hesitate to concede him a truly broad and spacious intellect. It is hard to see in the speaker who belittles the Zionist hopes in Palestine the same orator who drew a glowing picture of the commercial future of the country. And it is still more difficult to understand in the speaker who now stigmatises the fear of an America closed to Jews as "bogey," the prophet who once called for an Itoland as the one haven for fugitive Jewry. Mr. ZANGWILL pleads in extenuation of his change of view that when he was first won over to Zionism he was hypnotised by the legend that Palestine was empty and derelict, and that it was only later on that he discovered 600,000 Arabs in the country. But he must not complain if it is suggested that a little practical preliminary enquiry would have revealed those Arabs in possession and so prevented the hypnotic spell from ever being woven. Nor does it do for Mr. ZANGWILL to speak of the "panic fear" of closed doors which pervaded all Jewry when the Ito was founded. The bold leader of a despairing race cannot be expected to be swept away by panic, any more than he would be expected to be oblivious of the presence of 600,000 Arabs. A fine scorn of mere consistency is an excellent thing, but it is somewhat bewildering to one's followers, and a little destructive of confidence.

Mr. ZANGWILL'S speech is pessimistic in the extreme, so far as the Jewish race in its present form is concerned. The masses, he declares, cannot afford to emigrate from Russia, where "breaking-point has been reached." The religion of the Jews of America—which remains open to those who can emigrate—"is not strong and separate enough to save the American Jews from absorption." Broken in Russia, and absorbed in America and elsewhere, Jewry seems, therefore, doomed to die, surely, if slowly. Only Itoland—at present merely a geographical expression—gives hope. A small remnant is to gather there—against "the deluge," and to start building up a new Jewish race. Our people are to go into liquidation and be reconstructed. Or—if one may be permitted to quote the Christological saying—the theme of Mr. ZANGWILL is: "Ye must be born again." His cheerful optimism concerning this prospect is in pleasant contrast to his gloomy forebodings over present conditions. Fortunately, we need not follow too slavishly Mr. ZANGWILL'S theories, or accept without questioning his views of the future. His interpretation of the trend of American immigration laws, for instance, is, in our opinion, unduly sanguine. In Mr. ZANGWILL'S own words, "Life laughs at theories."

### "Chauvinist" Jews.

THE "Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith" has, according to our Berlin correspondent, almost unanimously dissociated itself from the Zionist movement, in so far as it is a Jewish Nationalist movement which disclaims the sense of German nationality. The speakers in the debate, we are assured, declared that a rupture could no longer be postponed between Jews who regarded themselves as Germans and the Zionist movement, which was branded as Chauvinist and intolerant, and by establishing an antagonism between German and Jewish feeling, furnished the anti-Semites in the country with a valuable weapon of attack. But, although there was this brave talk of a rupture, yet we seem to have heard these disclaimers before. Since when, however, has the Jewish Nationalist movement repudiated the sense of German (or any other) nationality? We should like these Germans of the Jewish persuasion to point to any responsible Zionist who has declared that in promoting the Nationalist movement it is necessary to strip oneself of one's adopted nationality. Certainly, few or no Gentiles in this country have discovered any incompatibility between English citizenship and the advancement of the Zionist idea—quite the reverse. We have never before heard that Zionism is Chauvinist—we had rather expected the adjective to be applied to those Jewish "Germans" who love to sing, "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles,' including Judaism, or to their coreligionists elsewhere whose patriotic bosoms swell in proportion to the volume of the anti-Semitic chorus. We do not believe that Zionism is providing weapons for the anti-Jewish arsenal. What, for our coreligionists on the Spree, must be sadder still—we do not believe that the protestations of our Berlin coreligionists will add a single Jewish officer to the Prussian army, or a single Jewish lawyer to the Bench. They do but serve to deepen the derision which is too often meted out to the Jew in certain German circles. That is the saddest thought of all.

## THE LATE LORD WOLSELEY.

### AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

It is interesting to recall that the late Lord Wolseley once acted as one of the judges at the annual speech competition of the Debating Society of the Jewish Working Men's Club. The date of the competition was March 30th, 1890 and the subject of the speeches was: "Conscription in its development and influence." Lord Wolseley's fellow-judges were Sir Philip Magnus and the late Mr. Lionel Van Oven. The late Col. Goldsmid occupied the chair. One of the prize winners upon that interesting occasion was Mr. L. G. Bowman, M.A., B.Sc., the present headmaster of the Jews' Free School, and among the competitors were Mr. S. Gelberg, B A., and Mr. John Raphael. Lord Wolseley praised the speeches as "good and far above the average." An interesting event at the conclusion of the competition was the introduction to Lord Wolseley of a member of the Club (Mr. W. Cohen), who had been invalided from the Army after serving all through the Egyptian campaign, his Lordship receiving him with a cordial shake of the hand amidst the general applause of the members of the Club.

THE JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

Edited by the Rev. Isidore Harris, M.A.

Price One Shilling. Postage 3d. Extra.

# THE "JEWISH WORLD."

## NEW PROPRIETORSHIP.

### Important Transfer.

### Interesting Development in Jewish Journalism

The *Jewish World* has been acquired by the proprietors of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, and, after the current issue of that paper, it will be published from the offices of this journal.

The suggestion to amalgamate the two papers under a combined name occurred to us. A large number of friends, however, when they heard of the proposed transfer, urged upon us that we should continue the JEWISH CHRONICLE and the *Jewish World* as separate publications, and this we have decided to do.

We believe there will prove to be a large demand for such a journal as we propose to make, under its fresh auspices, of the *Jewish World*. In order to keep it separate and distinct from the JEWISH CHRONICLE, and so as to meet various exigencies, more or less of a technical nature, the *Jewish World* will be published EVERY WEDNESDAY, the price being as heretofore since its foundation, ONE PENNY.

We propose that the *Jewish World* shall be not only a newspaper, which will contain the chief Jewish news, Metropolitan, Provincial, and Foreign, although necessarily in abbreviated form. Our object is in contradistinction to the JEWISH CHRONICLE, which is essentially a communal publication—the organ of Anglo-Jewry—to make the *Jewish World* a medium of personal Jewish thought and individual Jewish aspiration. We shall seek to make it a journal which the Jew and Jewess will purchase for *himself* and *herself* just as the JEWISH CHRONICLE is a newspaper demanded by the Jewish family circle. Indeed, the sub-title we have given to the *Jewish World* :

**"A Journal for Everyjew,"**

perhaps most significantly denominates the sort of publication we contemplate. In print, style, and "get-up," we need scarcely say it will be in every respect a thoroughly up-to-date publication.

We invoke for our new venture the loyal and consistent support of every member of the community. We shall do our best to merit it.

The first number of the *Jewish World* under its new proprietorship will be published on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16th.

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Towards the end of 1872, a number of gentlemen combined with the object of starting a penny Jewish paper. Among the promoters were the late Mr. Myer D. Davis (then principal Hebrew Master at the Jews' Free School), the late Mr. George L. Lyon (who was then associated with the financial office of the *Daily Telegraph*), and Mr. Henry Evans, who was not a Jew, The editorship was entrusted to Mr. Davis, who had the assistance of Mr. Lucien Wolf, Mr. Morris Duparc, and other then aspiring journalists. Mr. S. H. Valentine (who had for several years assisted in the business department of the JEWISH CHRONICLE), was asked to undertake the management of the newspaper, which, under the name of the *Jewish World* appeared for the first time, curiously enough, on St. Valentine's Day (14th February), 1873. On Mr. Davis's retirement from the editorship he was succeeded by Mr. Lucien Wolf, who occupied the Chair several years. In course of time, Mr. George L. Lyon, the proprietor, parted with his interest in the paper to Mr. S. L. Heymann, formerly a well-known merchant in South Africa. Changes also took place in the editorial chair, which was filled successively by Mr. S. L. Bensusan and Mr. John Raphael. The paper suffered vicissitudes, and, in the year 1906, it passed into the hands of a syndicate, by whom it was formed into a Company. Among the principal directors were Messrs. Meyer A. Spielmann (Chairman), Felix A. Davis, Laurie Magnus, and M. H. Spielmann. Others who had a financial stake in the Company included Sir Isidore Spielmann, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., Sir Charles Henry, M.P., Sir Adolph Tuck, Messrs. Gustav Tuck, Carl Stettauer, Hermann Landau, and Albert M. Woolf. Mr. S. H. Valentine resumed his connection with the *Jewish World*, having been requested to carry out the re-organisation, and to that end was appointed Business Manager and Secretary. To Mr. Lucien Wolf, who was Managing Director, was delegated the post of Editor, and he gathered round him a number of able writers. As Mr. Valentine had stipulated that his appointment could only be temporary, owing to the demands upon his time, he resigned after some eight months' service. Mr. Lucien Wolf held the editorship for a longer period, but subsequently severed his connection with the journal. Its more recent editorial history is too well known to need recalling at this juncture.

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## IN THE
# Communal Armchair.

## MARCONIS.

### WHAT WAS LACKING,

**By MENTOR.**

TO be wise after the event is the nescience of the unwise. "Why didn't you do "—so and so and so and so? queried a lawyer of a client whom he found to be utterly in the wrong in a matter upon which he had been consulted. "Oh!" said the philosophic client, "I suppose fate decreed that I should have the privilege of paying you six and eight for your advice!" The ability to foresee the full results of any given action is a capacity reserved for the gods and dealt out to them with but a sparing hand. To prophets and seers, even the greatest of old, the power vouchsafed was a limited concern in comparison with proved actualities, To prophesy without knowing is hazardous charlatanism. To know without prophesying may be anything reprehensible and can be nothing glorious. For piercing the future the best equipped of men possesses but the clumsy tool of past experience, moulded by the blunt instrument of human ratiocination. Napoleon foresaw St. Helena—or even Moscow—no clearer than Cæsar foresaw Nero.

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The name of the greatest Attorney-General that ever occupied that high office was at least a fair presumption against his being a Jew. That of the present holder of the distinguished post naturally associates him in everybody's mind with the race that is proud of its brilliant son. No names of any two in the list of those who have become chief law advisers to the British Crown when seen side by side would occur as more unlike than Bacon and Isaacs. Yet they will probably be joined in history, for both have had their conduct, while holding legal office, submitted to public examination. The differentiation will, in all human probability, and as it would clearly seem, at least in the modern instance, in sheer human justice rest in the result of the respective enquiries. There was heavy condemnation of personal dishonour upon the author of the *Novum Organum*. It will be set against the complete vindication of the personal honour of the supremely able advocate who will long be remembered as the lawyer who flabbergasted a banker by his lightning facility in mental calculations of complicated arithmetical problems. Still the most lenient critic of both men will have to acknowledge that both exhibited alike a lack of foresight. The Lord Chancellor of the "Modern Solomon," England's Attorney-General in the most spacious times of her renaissance, the man who has come down in history as "a human monument of learning and wisdom," was unable to foresee the dire consequences that would follow his very definite lapses. We ought not to be surprised that Sir Rufus Isaacs, who again and again has thrown the all-revealing searchlight of his wonderful intellect on the abstrusest and most involved commercial transactions, was unable to foresee that his "deal" in Marconis would appear as a piece of careless folly when exposed to public gaze.

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An attempt to forecast the findings of the Marconi Committee now sitting at the House of Commons, even while making allowance for the party sentiment which clearly animates its members, were vain and futile. Equally so to express regrets that the career of Sir Rufus should have received the check which the enquiry, whatever its result, must involve. Nor is it less beside the mark to venture "wise saws" on the impugned action of the Attorney-General. The "morals" that are being drawn from the incident in the Press and in conversation 'twixt men are, like Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, "extensive and peculiar." The aptness of this present Government experiencing trouble over "Marconis" was pointed out to the present writer by a humourous acquaintance. "You see," said he, "like goes to like in this world, and the Bible tells us that the Coney are a feeble folk." Happily for the sanity of things "feeble folk" rhymes with "feeble joke"! But a point emerges from the very elaborate evidence tendered to the Committee by Sir Rufus Isaacs, upon which the Committee is not likely to express any opinion. It is one that may well be overlooked. It bears for us Jews a consideration which it were well we should bring to mind. It is what seems to be the Jewish lesson of the Marconi Committee so far as its proceedings have gone.

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The question which so many people are asking is what exactly induced the Attorney-General to buy the Marconi shares. Sir Rufus Isaacs, so we learn from his evidence before the Committee, when his brother, Godfrey, first placed the proposition before him appears to have hesitated, and we know he finally declined the offer. A day or two afterwards he consented to purchase a considerable holding from another brother. What had happened in the interval? The Attorney-General has told us. He had carefully scanned the Stock Exchange report in the financial papers. He had observed that the shares offered to him by his brother Godfrey were leaping up with a bound. Here we have the key to what moved the determination of one of the most determined men that ever stood beneath a lawyer's wig. He had probably set no reliance on the anticipations which Mr. Godfrey Isaacs detailed to him. Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, as a promoter of companies, is it is to be supposed "shaped in the sanguine," as the saying goes. Sir Rufus, therefore, placed a heavy discount upon his brother's estimates. He appears also to have then felt that, for one reason or another, which he does not quite explain, it was best that he should not purchase the shares.

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When, however, he observed that his brother's foresight in regard to the price of the Marconi shares was crystallising into fact, he was unable to resist. He ascertained that his brother, Harry, had shares, some of which he was willing to part with, and he bought them. Is it not abundantly clear that the temptation to which Sir Rufus yielded was the manifestation of profit which the Stock Exchange prices revealed to him? At that point it was that he saw his brother Godfrey's anticipations being verified. He realised that he had thrown away an opportunity which had been placed in his hands. The rise of the shares in two days to double their price was too much for him. All the hesitancy that he felt when he refused his brother Godfrey's offer—and surely part of that hesitancy must have concerned his public position—he flung away. This strong, virile, lawyer found himself as utterly incapable of resisting the opportunity of making money as many a poor witness under his cross-examination has found himself impotent to resist his searching enquiries. The spirit that mastered the Attorney-General was the disposition upon which much was said in this column but a few months ago. It was the spirit of the gambler which to so large an extent is inherent in the Jew. Even so distinguished a member of our race as Sir Rufus Isaacs, schooled and moulded, as he has been, in the most exacting profession, occupying, as he does, the very pinnacle of that profession, with the recognition and honour of millions of his fellow-subjects, has not eliminated it.

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Sir Rufus told the Committee, with perfect good taste, and in all modesty, that he was a wealthy man. "Wealthy" is a comparative term. In the mouth of one who calls a £20,000 deal an ordinary transaction of no great moment "wealthy" must mean riches beyond the avarice-dreams of nine-tenths of the people of this country. It is clear that to Sir Rufus a few thousand pounds more or less was of no consequence. It does not appear from his evidence that he had £20,000 lying idle which he could do nothing with except, in the parlance of the City, "place in a stocking." It was, therefore, a sheer desire to have a "flutter" in Marconis, probably not caring so much whether he won or lost, in comparison with the desire for the peculiar excitement of the gambler, which found Sir Rufus helpless to resist when he saw American Marconis rising by leaps and by bounds. Sir Rufus told the Committee that he intended the purchase to be an investment. He sought to justify that statement by declaring that he did not buy for any immediate rise, and that he would not have sold immediately there was a fall. But, his evidence of the selling of a portion of the stock so as to average the price goes to show his anxiety so to arrange that the stock should cost him a minimum. This is the first step to a successful gamble. A speculation—that is the polite word—does not cease to be a gamble by being prolonged. There is no essential difference between reaping profits over a long period and over a short period. A gamble is no less a gamble when its results are not known in a year, than when they are known within a week.

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The essence of a gamble is that it is an investment of money which is not employed for the reproductive purposes of capital in some venture or industry. If Sir Rufus had helped to capitalise the Marconi industry, and that industry had yielded him a huge percentage on his money, he would have been investing his money and not gambling with it. In that case his money would have been earned in the ordinary course of commercial enterprise. When, however, money is utilised to buy the shares of someone else who has acquired them, the transaction ceases to be a mere investment of capital and becomes a gamble. The size of the profit derived is no criterion to its being or not a gamble. It is not less a gamble if the profit yielded is a small one. It is, of course, a gamble when a buyer makes what is virtually a bet that the intrinsic value of shares which he is buying will rise or, in the case of a seller, will fall. In all these events, the name of the shares is about all of the genuine enterprise that attaches to them. The price of shares in which there are dealings upon the Stock Exchange has little real financial relation to the enterprise from which the shares spring. The capital of a company is not increased or decreased by their rise or their fall. When the value of shares multiplies many fold, the amount of money in the concern is not added to by fourpence. All that happens when shares rise really is that for one reason or another a belief becomes current that the capital invested in the concern will yield to the shareholders a larger return than the normal. Then, persons who wish to anticipate their profits, or who cannot afford to wait for them, or who are doubtful about them, or may have been stricken with misfortune, sell their shares. Those buying the shares thus take advantage of what they deem to be the untoward circumstances or the lack of foresight which they suppose is with those who sell. That Sir Rufus Isaacs, upon present prices, is money out on his "deal" removes not in the least his transaction in Marconis from the area of gambling. It is no less gambling for a man to buy shares which fall than it is for a man to buy shares that rise. His intention when he bought was to gain an accession of wealth, not legitimately earned in the sense of being laboured for or of having afforded capital whereby the worker could labour in order to obtain the profit.

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The man who plays cards for money is just as much a gambler if he loses as if he wins. Indeed, the epithet gambler sounds altogether different when applied to a man who wins than when hurled at a man who loses. But the morality of the man who wins is no higher than that of the man who loses. It is not without significance that the Marconi matter, which from more than one point of view is one of the most disagreeable incidents that in recent times has befallen the Anglo-Jewish community, should have been caused by the gambling spirit. A community in which gambling is so rife should not however be surprised now that it is suffering from a gamble. If the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor a leopard its spots, the Jew remains Jew even when he becomes Attorney-General. That every Jew is not a gambler the Marconi enquiry has shown. Mr. Herbert Samuel, if anyone, could have enriched himself by Marconis, but did not touch a single share of the name, either directly or indirectly, however remotely and widely the latter term may be employed. That gambling is not confined to Jews, the evidence given before the Committee respecting the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Master of Elibank makes it quite clear. Much of the power which Sir Rufus has exhibited, and which has made him an ornament of his profession, he owes to his Jewish origin. His deep and abiding sense of scrupulous honour, his quickness of intellect, his ability to get to the heart of a matter, to strip it of "trimmings and furbelows" and arrive at essentials, the wonderful nicety with which he is able to balance intricate points of difference, assigning an exact measure of value to each—all these are essentially his Jewish characteristics. His inability to resist a good "tip," to remain outside a "deal," to refuse, although occupying the post of Attorney-General, to gamble on the Stock Exchange, he derives too from the inherited historic disposition of his people. It is, there is little doubt, a result of the age-long constant gamble into which the lives of Jews have been turned these thousands of years past. The gambler thinks he can foresee, and sometimes happens to. It were a pity that Sir Rufus Isaacs did not foresee as Attorney-General, and tried to foresee as gambler. The gambler is blinded to everything, except the probable result of his "speculation."

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Truly, the power to foresee is a gift of the gods, given to them sparingly, often denied to some of the choicest specimens of mankind. It was denied to "Mr. Attorney" Bacon. It was lacking, at least for the moment, in "Mr. Attorney" Isaacs. There was a world of meaning in the wish that the present writer heard expressed by an Irish woman at the birth of a little child. "Begorrah!" she said, "may the saints give it four eyes, and may it niver wear spectacles!"

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An error crept into something I wrote last week. I was made to speak of the "poor destitute wretch" who "places himself under obligation to the *beneficiaries* at Middlesex Street." Of course, what was written was *beneficences*. Those who have had experience of my caligraphy would not blame the printer, and would be inclined to offer me a typewriter. A little bird tells me that the ever-young, lynx-eyed Mr. A. E. Sydney remarked upon this misprint at the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Sunday. I understand that he further objected to the employment of the word "destitute" to the "beneficiaries" (as printed last week *this* time, *please*) of the Board. Why he should, I cannot understand. The meaning of "destitute," as given in one dictionary, is "in want, deserted, needy, poor." Another gives the meaning as "abject, comfortless, friendless." I imagine that it is exactly those placed in the condition that these dictionary interpretations would denominate that are the objects of the Board of Guardians' beneficences. If not, the Hon. Solicitor to the Board should warn his clients that they are appealing to the charitable under circumstances which I utterly refuse to specify by the only possible phrase, in the case of an institution which all of us admire even more freely than we support.

MENTOR.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS.

The International Congress of Historical studies, which is sitting this week in London, has a sprinkling of Jews among its members, although by no means as large a one as might have been expected. For instance, the only Jewish institutions represented at the Congress are Jews' College and the Jewish Historical Society in England, and the Jewish Historical Society and Dropsie College in the United States. The General Secretary of the Congress, on whom the burden of the great work of organisation has fallen, is Professor Israel Gollancz, who represents the British Academy and the Early English Text Society. Other Jewish representatives of non-Jewish institutions are Dr. Ernst Bernheim (the University of Greifswald), and Rabbi Professor Dr. Hermann Gollancz (University College, London). The Jewish societies are represented by Dr. Büchler (Jews' College), the Rev. S. Levy and Mr. S. Mendelsohn (Jewish Historical Society of England), and Mr. E. N. Adler (Jewish Historical Society of America). The name of the representative of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, has not been announced. The other members of the Congress include Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Charles Waldstein, the Hon. Oscar Straus, Professors Felix Liebermann, L. F. L. Oppenheim, and Felix Rosenberg, Drs. Lionel Barnett, M. Gaster, and B. Guttman, Miss Henrietta Hertz, of Rome, Messrs. Lionel Abrahams, A. M. Hyamson, E. Lipson, Robert Mond, C. G. Montefiore, and M. Myers.

The Congress is divided into nine sections, the most interesting of which, from the Jewish point of view, is the first "Oriental History with Egyptology." Lord Reay presides over this section, and among the papers to be read before it are "Hittites and Hittite Civilisation in Syria," by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, and "The Pandaia of Megasthenes, and the Sagas of the Dravidians and Ceylon," by Dr. Lionel Barnett. In the second section, Greek and Roman History and Byzantine History," Dr. Theodore Reinach will read a paper on "Crétois et Phrygiens," and Sir Charles Waldstein on "Peisistratis and the Ideals of Periclean Athens." Professor Felix Liebermann and Professor E. Bernheim will read papers on "The National Assembly in the Anglo-Saxon State" and "Die Historische Interpretation aus den Zeitanschauungen" respectively before the third section, "Mediæval History." In Section VI. b, "Economic History," Professor H. Levy will read a paper on "The Economic and Sociological Significance of the Seventeenth Century in England." In the Ninth Section, Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers will read one on "Historical Geography of British Guiana."

The Congress opened on Tuesday night with a banquet given by the Royal Historical Society. On Wednesday night, the President and officers held a reception at the Grafton Galleries. Yesterday morning, the Presidential address by Mr. James Bryce, the retiring Ambassador at Washington, was delivered, and henceforth until and including next Tuesday the several sections are meeting at two sessions daily. A large number of social functions have been arranged in connection with the Congress, the most important being a Government banquet followed by a reception last evening and a visit to Windsor Castle on Saturday. There are also to be visits to the university cities and to Bath. Altogether there is every promise of another laurel being added to the crown of success earned by Professor Gollancz who has by now established a reputation as a successful organiser of learned international gatherings.

## *SWEATED MINISTERS (NOT JEWISH).*

### BAPTIST PASTORS PAID LESS THAN ROAD-SWEEPERS.

Speaking at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, Dr. Ewing, President of the Baptis Union, said practically half the Ministers in the Baptist denomination received from their churches a stipend of £100. One Minister in every five was paid 30s. or less per week.

The Rev. F. G. Banskin asserted that many Baptist Ministers were paid less than London road-sweepers, yet their churches expected men of culture to hold the positions. If the churches wanted better Ministry the stipends must be bettered.

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ALTHOUGH the volume "Samuel Montagu, First Baron Swaythling," was designed chiefly for private circulation, a certain number of copies of the Hon. Lily H. Montagu's book may be obtained on direct application from Messrs. Truslove and Hanson, 153, Oxford Street, at two-shillings each.

THE Rev. Isidore Harris has removed from 50, Norfolk Square, to 11, Westbourne Terrace Road, W. Communications for the Editor of the *Jewish Year Book* should be sent to the latter address.

FURLOUGH FOR THE PASSOVER.—Sailors and soldiers who desire to obtain furlough for the Passover festival are invited to write to the Chaplain, at 38, Hallam Street, W., without delay.

# DEATH OF MR. ISAAC DAVIS.

## A WELL-KNOWN PHILANTHROPIST.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Isaac Davis, which took place on the night of March 27th, at a boarding house in Sutherland Avenue, where he was temporarily staying.

*Mr. Isaac Davis.*

[From a portrait-bust by Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A.]

The late Isaac Davis was the son of Abraham Davis, beadle of the Great Synagogue, whose father before him had been assistant beadle. Isaac Davis was born on the 22nd May, 1830, in Catherine Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate, and at the age of ten he was apprenticed to Messrs. Levy and Moss, cigar manufacturers in Liverpool Buildings. His youth was of such hardship and poverty that he determined, if ever he should be in a position of affluence, to devote his energies and means to ameliorating the condition of poor. He continued working as a journeyman cigar-maker up to the age of twenty-one, when he decided to seek his fortunes in America. There he followed up the same industry, and by dint of hard work succeeded in saving money. After five years, he, in 1856, returned to England.

He now joined his father in the feather business, and in the course of the next couple of years he established the undertaking which came to be known as "Davis's Feather Mills." Isaac Davis was the first to introduce the method of purifying feathers by steam. He was in the habit of attending sales to purchase old beds, which were afterwards dressed by his feather machine. It was through this process that he gradually accumulated the large fortune which enabled him to satisfy the ambition of his boyhood to become a public benefactor. He found the greater pleasure in helping others as his personal wants were exceedingly simple.

In 1858, Mr. Davis married Hannah Nathan, daughter of John Nathan, and the married couple took up their residence in a house owned by Disraeli, in Dog Row, Purim Place. Subsequently they removed to 35, Compton Terrace, Highbury, which continued to be Mr. Davis's permanent residence till the time of his death. The marriage proving childless, Mr. and Mrs. Davis adopted an orphan boy and girl.

It would be difficult to enumerate the many institutions to which Mr. Davis devoted his time and means with a generosity that has seldom been equalled. One of the earliest charitable movements with which he identified himself was the establishment, in 1872, of an East End Society for securing Life-Governorships of Hospitals. Mr. Davis became President of the Institution, and the late Lord Swaythling was one of its Vice-Presidents. He was likewise President of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society. In 1873, he purchased a site at Stepney Green to be sold at cost price to the United Synagogue for the erection of the East London Synagogue. In 1876, he established a Sir Anthony de Rothschild Memorial Fund. The amount, which was collected from Jews' Free School old boys, was invested for the presentation of a gold medal each year to a successful scholar, in Sir Anthony's memory. In 1884, a number of his personal friends presented him at a public dinner with an illuminated address and an epergne, bearing the inscription: "The Father of the Fatherless and the Friend of the Widow."

In the year 1893 Mr. Davis accompanied his wife in a trip round the world. Before starting, his portrait, painted by Solomon J Solomon, R.A., was presented to him, as President of the East London Association for Promoting Life-Governorships to Hospitals. Mr. Davis was Treasurer of a Committee formed in 1886, to collect £2,000 from the East London district towards the erection of the People's Palace. Mr. Davis presented the sum to the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone. It was Mr. Davis who originated the idea, which was carried out in a very brilliant fashion, that the Prince should traverse the entire length of the Mile End Road under a canopy formed of the unfurled banners of various societies of Oddfellows and Foresters.

The Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables is one of the institutions which has benefited in a very considerable degree from Mr. Davis's munificence. He was closely associated with the late Frederic Mocatta in its establishment. On a house being taken for the purpose in Victoria Park Road, he generously presented the beds, and became Vice-President of the Institution. The present King, when Duke of York, visited it on one occasion and expressed his astonishment at the poverty of the place. Mr. Davis promised that within a few years they would have a building worthy of its purpose. When the foundation-stone of the present building in Tottenham was laid, Mr. Davis signalised the occasion by presenting £1,000, in addition to £5,000 he had previously given. Subsequently he built an Isaac Davis Ward, and when his wife died he endowed a bed at a cost of £2,000 in her memory. This estimable lady died in 1903, after a happy married life extending over forty-five years. In the following year he presented a Sepher Torah and bells to the North London Synagogue, of which she had been a member, in her memory. The history and pedigree of the bells, which are of remarkable mediæval workmanship, are preserved among the archives of the North London Synagogue. Mr. Davis likewise presented a magnificent set of bells and breastplate to the Great Synagogue in memory of his father and grandfather.

The deceased was a generous benefactor of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, at whose festival dinners he was a familiar and commanding figure. In 1894 he established the Orphan Boys' Band, the idea of which he had borrowed from America—one of the countries he visited on his journey round the world. To this institution he presented the Seaside Convalescent Home at Margate for 300 children at a cost of £9,000.

Mr. Davis likewise gave large sums of money to the Home for Aged Jews. On the 27th September, 1906, a resolution was passed by the Committee that in recognition of his great services to the Institution, one of the wards be called "The Isaac Davis Ward." On the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone by the late Lord Wandsworth, he gave £1,000 towards the cost of the building. Subsequently he built and endowed a wing for aged couples at a cost of £10,000. In 1912 the Committee presented Mr. Davis with his marble bust, executed by Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A. This expressive piece of work (a photograph of which is reproduced above) was exhibited at the Royal Academy in that year. At the time of his decease Mr. Davis was a Vice-President of the institution. At one time Mr. Davis represented the Dover Congregation at the Board of Deputies. Mr. Davis married, as his second wife, Florrie, daughter of the late Mr. Woolf Flatau, and sister of Lady Tuck.

The funeral took place on Sunday from the residence of the deceased's nephew in Maida Vale. There was a large gathering, which included, besides personal friends, the Chief Rabbi-Elect, the Rev. I. Samuel (who was unable to proceed to the cemetery), the Rev. A. E. Gordon, and Honorary Officers and members of the Committees of the Great Synagogue, the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged Jews, the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, and the Board of Guardians. At the Willesden Cemetery, a few of the inmates of the Home for Aged Jews and the "Neveh Tsedek" were assembled. The burial service was read by the Rev. A. E. Gordon.

### SOME TRIBUTES.

#### From the Rev. ISAAC SAMUEL.

By the regrettable death of Isaac Davis, a well-known philanthropist and a familiar figure has been removed from the Jewish community. He was distinguished as a powerful supporter of communal charities. His benefactions to its institutions were uniformly on a most liberal scale, his object being to afford welcome and material aid. Given a good cause his sympathies were easily roused and had a generous and practical shape. The writer speaks from long personal experience and knowledge of him. He was always kind and sympathetic, albeit that he sometimes formed and maintained his own judgment in opposition to views entertained by others of the merit of charitable objects submitted to him for support. It will be conceded by everyone who knew Isaac Davis that his desire at all times was to promote the interests of the poor of his people, and that he carried out that desire with unstinted generosity. His loss to the community will be seriously felt. Let us hope that his noble example will be emulated by others, so that the gap caused by his death may be filled up. He has gone to his eternal rest full of years, after a strenuous and well-spent life. He will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. He will be remembered with gratitude by those who, through his thoughtfulness and generosity, enjoy in the institutions he so liberally supported and, in some instances, founded and endowed, the advantages of education, protection, and relief from distress; and by those also who have the rest and repose so sorely needed by the aged and infirm conferred by the Home for Aged Jews and the Hospital and Home for Jewish Incurables, which institutions owe so much to the beneficence of Isaac Davis. "May his soul be bound up in the bundle of life" and partake of that exquisite heavenly bliss which is the certain reward of those who "wisely consider the poor"

Isaac Samuel.

#### From Sir STUART SAMUEL, Bart., M.P.

All those who have been privileged to work in charitable matters with the late Isaac Davis, and they are many, lose in him a cheery and loyal colleague. The little vanities and foibles which were so human in him betokened a disposition in deep sympathy with human nature. He always expressed great pleasure at being able to see during his lifetime the effects of his munificent donations to the institutions in which he was especially interested. He was one of the founders of the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, and it was largely owing to his support and encouragement that this Institution has reached its present position in the public appreciation. Himself deprived of some of the consolations which make life bearable, he did his best to bring sunshine into the lives of others. Now that he has gone down full of years to the grave, those who worked with him miss him and sincerely mourn his loss.

S. M. S.

[*Other Obituary Notices will be found on p. 32.*]

# THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

## MR. HERBERT SAMUEL'S EVIDENCE.

### SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

Mr. Herbert Samuel on Monday began his evidence before the House of Commons Committee, and in reply to the formal question of the Chairman he said he was Postmaster-General, a member of the Privy Council, a Cabinet Minister, and a member of Parliament.

The Chairman: I do not think we ought to be very long with you, because at this stage of the inquiry we do not propose to ask you questions about the contract itself. It is merely matters which came up in the action against the *Matin*, which we thought you would like to have an opportunity to repeat here if you wished to say anything. The first of the main charges that were made against you in the *Matin* was that it was imputed to you that when you had entered into negotiations with the Marconi Company you had entered into an arrangement with Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General and a member of the Government.—That, may I say, is utterly untrue, and I should like to confirm what the Attorney-General said, that he and I had no communication together of any sort or kind, directly or indirectly, of any description whatsoever, with reference to this contract prior to its conclusion.

Another charge was that all three had bought shares in that company at an average price of 50 francs, and sold them at a price ranging up to 200 francs per share, according as the negotiations enabled you to know that the contract would be concluded?—So far as I am concerned that also is equally untrue. I never had had any dealings of any sort, kind, or description in either the English Marconi Company or with any other Marconi company.

### The Term "Contract."

And a third statement was that a contract was made on March 7th without its having been brought before Parliament as it ought to have been.—As the Committee are aware, no documents passed on March 7th, or at that time at all, which possibly could have been or should have been laid before the house of Commons. In that matter I should like to say a few words which may be of assistance to the Committee and make clearer some matters about what there has been misunderstanding, as to how the position really stood on March 7th, and what was the reason I interjected when, in the House of Common in October, Sir Henry Norman said there was a contract on March 7th, "There was no contract." The reason for that is that it was my duty, as Postmaster-General, to lay before the House of Commons a contract of this character when executed. Those are the words of the Standing Order, and I should be subjected to quite proper criticism if I allowed months to elapse after the contract had been concluded before placing it on the table of the House of Commons.

### Mr. Samuel's Investments.

The Chairman: With regard to the question of your own investments, I gather you would like to make a statement about that. I think you have stated that you have no investment in the British Marconi Company nor in the American Marconi Company?—Or in any telegraph or telephone company in any part of the world. I never have had and never should think of having so long as I occupied the office of Postmaster-General.

Lord R. Cecil: You know all the companies which are enumerated in the balance-sheets of the Marconi Company as associated companies—French, German and all the rest of it?—What I have to say covers everything. If you put your question in the most comprehensive fashion that your mind could frame I can give you a denial.

Mr. Falconer: There was a correspondence submitted to us with a firm abroad, which I think you were interested in. Could you clear that up?—I noticed in a cutting from the *Financial News* a list of persons was given by whom, or from whose names, shares had been transferred in the British Marconi Company; and among them I noticed the name of my cousin, Mr. Gerald Montagu, who is a partner in the banking firm of Samuel Montagu and Co. I cannot, of course, assume the smallest responsibility for any investments of my relatives, but I thought it well to inquire into the matter, and Mr. Gerald Montagu wrote to me, and I at once sent the correspondence to the Committee. Mr. Gerald Montagu wrote to me to explain the circumstances. They were that the correspondents of Messrs. S. Montagu and Co. in Amsterdam (that is, the persons to whom they were accustomed to deal there) had a client who had invested in some Marconi shares, which he was holding temporarily; and these correspondents in Amsterdam wrote to Messrs. S. Montagu and Co. and asked whether they would allow these shares to be put in the name of one of their partners in order to avoid formalities which I believe would be necessary if shares are bought and sold by a person living abroad. That was done, and these shares, in which Mr. Gerald Montagu had no personal interest of any sort, were put in his name *pro forma*, and were afterwards sold at the request of this client.

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL proceeded to read correspondence with Messrs. S. Montagu and Co. which arose from an enquiry by him as to whether they had given any advice or made any suggestions with regard to investments in Marconi shares. They replied, enclosing letters which showed that Messrs. Wertheim and Gompertz, of Amsterdam, in November, 1911, had requested them to sell 625 old Marconi shares for them. Messrs. Montagu stated that they could not trace having on any occasion recommended any other clients to buy or sell shares in any of the various Marconi companies. Mr. Herbert Samuel added:—Whether they did, or whether they did not, none of them got any information of any sort, kind, or description from me. I never on any occasion mentioned the contract, nor gave any hint or suggestion of any kind with regard to investments, to any person at all. I never discussed it with anyone outside the public service.

## WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL concluded his evidence on Wednesday. In the course of his replies he described Mr. Godfrey Isaacs as a "very tenacious negotiator."

Mr. MACMASTER, who began the examination, drew Mr. Samuel's attention to the complaint that he had been unduly reticent in his treatment of the House of Commons after the Marconi Company's tender was accepted. His reply was that from March 7th until July 19th, on which latter date the contract was formally signed, there was continuous discussion of matters of phraseology and the like, and that he did not wish to impart information to the House piecemeal. He had hoped to lay papers earlier than was ultimately found possible, and pending the appearance of the papers he fought rather shy of details. Mr. Samuel was closely questioned regarding what happened to the contract in the March-July interval, and stated that the details were being worked out. Asked if they were not "substantial" details, he suggested that the definitions of "substantial" might vary. The circular of the Marconi Company, in which no reference was made to the clause giving the Government the right to cease paying royalties when Marconi patents were no longer used, was cited, and Mr. Samuel was asked if he did not think it was his duty to repair the omission in some way. He replied that he did not, and that the circular was "substantially correct." Pressed on this point, he agreed that it would have been better had the circular contained a reference to the clause in question, but he explained that he did not notice the omission until long afterwards.

### "Suspicious Circumstances."

Mr. SAMUEL assured Mr. Booth that he noticed no suspicious circumstance in the negotiations for the contract, and he read the following letter to Sir Rufus Isaacs which the latter forwarded to the Prime Minister. I should like, said Mr. Samuel, to read a letter which I wrote to the Attorney-General. Of course it will be understood that it was written from one colleague to another, and not with a view to publicity. There is one sentence in it which is not strictly relevant, and which I would rather not read. I will hand the letter to the Committee, and I think they will see why I do not wish to read it. It does not cast any reflection upon anybody in any way. I wrote the letter from Saltburn, in Yorkshire, after the House had risen for the short recess in August, 1912. The letter reads:—

"DEAR RUFUS,—As I was leaving King's Cross this morning I saw on the book stall a copy of to-day's number of Belloc's paper the *Eye-Witness*. [I should like, in justice to Mr. Belloc, to say that I have since been told that he had nothing to do with it at that time, and that the editor of it was Mr. Granville, who is now awaiting trial on charges of fraud and bigamy.] In this number is an article headed "The Marconi Scandal.' I find it to be a gross and unrestrained libel on you and myself, and I had just time before the train started to address an envelope to you and to scribble a note. This letter, enclosing another copy of the paper, will probably reach you before the first. One's natural inclination is, of course, to have application made to issue a writ, and I am not at all sure that this is not a right course. The could be no possible doubt as to the result of an action. It is hardly necessary for me to say that during the long negotiations preceding the conclusion of the contract there was no action of mine that I would wish to withdraw from any measure of publicity, whether in the Courts or in Parliament. The circumstances which deter me from at once coming to a conclusion that proceedings should be taken are these. First, that it is a contemptible rag with a very small circulation; its pages are always full of personal abuse; its articles could not have any influence worth having; and an action would give immense publicity to the libel. [Mr. Herbert Samuel did not read the second reason, but proceeded to the third.] One does not wish to soil one's hands with the thing. As there will be, in all probability, a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the autumn to inquire into the wisdom of the contract, the report of that Committee will supply a sufficient answer. On the other hand, it is a grave thing, when Ministers are directly accused of corruption in newspapers, no matter how obscure and scurrilous, to do nothing. With your unrivalled experience of the law you will be better able than I am to judge what it is best to do. I shall be very glad to join with you in proceedings if you think it advisable, or do nothing if you think that the better course. If you are of opinion that a writ should be issued and will wire me to that effect, I will go to town and see a solicitor and start proceedings on behalf of both of us if you wish. In that event I shall be glad if you will nominate a solicitor, as my brother is my solicitor, and it is better to have some one else in a case like this. If you are in some doubt as to the proper course, you might think it well to consult the Prime Minister. In that case I shall be glad if you will send on this letter to him."

Mr. BOOTH: That is the letter to which the Prime Minister referred?—Yes; Sir Rufus Isaacs sent it on with a covering letter, and the Prime Minister's letter was in answer to this.

Proceeding, Mr. SAMUEL said he first heard of the rumours in the summer, when a relative told him that it was being whispered that he had made a quarter of a million from Marconi shares. He assured the Committee that he was most anxious that the origin of the charges should be ascertained, and urged that a great injustice would be done if every endeavour was not made to unveil the slanderers. He admitted that the unveiling would be difficult, for "as a rule a slanderer is also a coward."

### The "Matin" and the "Eye Witness."

Then Lord ROBERT CECIL took up the examination and asked why action was taken against the *Matin* rather than against the *Eye Witness*. The reply of the witness was that the former was a paper of repute; and in addition, the article in the *Eye Witness* was so worded that legal action would have involved an inquiry into the details of the contract and that he thought a Select Committee was better fitted to undertake. Here he was at pains to explain that he was not, except in the technical sense, a party to the proceedings brought by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs for criminal libel.

Lord ROBERT CECIL was anxious to know why what was considered relevant to the *Matin* case—the disclosure of the American dealings—was not thought relevant to a debate in the House of Commons, and on this matter Mr. Samuel was found to be in agreement with his two colleagues primarily concerned. He also agreed with them in thinking their dealings perfectly proper.

# Abroad and the Colonies.

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Arrangements have now been completed for the JEWISH CHRONICLE to be regularly on sale at the following places Abroad and in the Colonies:—

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## "BUDGET NIGHT" OF THE BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

### Interesting Figures.

[From a Correspondent.]

BERLIN.

The "Budget Night" of the Jewish community is always a great event in its public life as it indicates the rapid growth of the community. The representatives meet only every three years to consider the income and expenditure, the budget being always framed for a term of three years. Nothing is more telling in regard to the rapid growth of this great Jewish centre than the fact that while the total income of the community in the last three years amounted to about fourteen million marks, the income and expenditure for the next three years will according to the new budget amount to eighteen million marks. The ordinary communal taxes of the Berlin community will amount in 1915 to three and a half million marks. Another fact which speaks for the growth of the community is the necessity of building a new synagogue nearly every year. Last year, the synagogue in the Fasanenstrasse was built and consecrated, in the next few weeks another large synagogue will be consecrated, and by the end of the current year the synagogue on the Kotbutser Ufer will be opened. The community spends a large amount on temporary houses of worship, especially on the high festivals, when it is compelled to provide places of worship for thousands of worshippers. The subventions which the community grant to religious organisations will amount to about 170,000 marks annually for the next three years. The administration of *kashrus* draws a subvention of 20,000 marks annually. The community provide the means for the upkeep of no less than eighteen religion schools and for four secondary schools, and pay for religious instruction in Government or municipal schools.

But in spite of the large sums which the community spent on religious instruction and of the large staff of Jewish religious teachers who are in the service of the community, and are not only comparatively but actually well paid, the representatives have decided to spend still more on religious instruction and are going to erect an establishment which aims at the purely Hebrew education of teachers. A well-known Hebrew scholar, Rabbi Dr. Petuchowsky, will be appointed Headmaster of the Hebrew secondary school. This step indicates a new period in Berlin Jewish life, for it means nothing less than the abandonment of the policy of Germanisation which had been pursued till now. The leaders of the Jewish community have come to the conclusion that a Jewish religious catechism as religious instruction cannot secure a thorough Jewish education and cannot imbue the child with love for Judaism. As the number of Jewish religious teachers in the service of the community is very limited, there remained nothing to be done but to erect a special establishment for the training of Hebrew teachers who will be at the same time teachers of religion. The representatives of the community have been compelled to take this reasonable step only after they had noted the marvellous spread of Hebrew in Berlin in the last few years. The Conservatives, as well as the Jewish Nationalists, have worked harmoniously together to bring about a renaissance of Hebrew in Berlin after they had urged in vain for years that the community should take the matter in hand. The success of the Hebrew agitation, even in the West End, is alone responsible for the wise decision of the community to establish a Hebrew centre by erecting a Hebrew Seminary. People like Geiger and his followers are, of course, very dissatisfied with this decision, as they consider it the first step on the way of "re-Judaisation" of German Jewry, but times have radically changed and assimilation is no more an ideal of German Jewry. People are now either indifferent to all matters Jewish, or they are ardent Jews and anxious to remain Jews. The representatives of the community have further decided to create a staff of peripatetic teachers, with the object of preparing those children of foreign parentage who are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the language of the country for the schools, or if they already attend school to help them so that they may remain two years in the same class. The Berlin Jews do not care to hear German teachers blaming Jewish children for not knowing the language of the country; they are therefore very anxious to preserve the famous cultural reputation of the German Jews.

As the community intends to erect several buildings necessary to the welfare of Jewry, and as the cost of these buildings cannot be covered by the ordinary income, it was decided on "Budget night" to issue a loan of four and a half million marks. After granting a number of larger contributions to charitable and educational institutions and to various bodies, the representatives decided to give preference to those Jewish teachers needed for the communal educational establishments who are in the service of the State, but who are debarred from promotion on account of their religion.

The meeting, which took place last week, was significant owing to the dignity that prevailed. No just claim of the one or the other educational or charitable establishment was refused, no slighting terms concerning educational establishments were heard. The whole assembly, comprising great captains of finance and industry, famous scholars, well-known politicians, as well as ordinary Jewish artisans, offered a very edifying aspect.

## ANTI-SEMITIC BUREAUCRACY ACTIVE IN RUSSIA.

### Tsar's Manifesto.—The Premier and a Rabbi.

[From our Correspondent.]

As I ventured to predict last week, the anti-Semitic Governors are already interpreting the categories of Jews enumerated in the new domicile circular to suit their purposes, and complaints have reached the Duma regarding cases of expulsions of Jews entitled by the last circular to remain outside the Pale. Even ailing Jews visiting the Spas in the Caucasus have not been spared by the circular the complicated and degrading formalities of obtaining special permits for the purpose. In fact, in his new circular, M. Maklakoff already applied his much cherished principle of placing more power in the hands of the Governors, and the latter, knowing what pleases the Court, are at work against the Jews.

The expulsion crusade is especially strong in the villages of the provinces of Poltava, Taurida, and Kherson, where the Governors, disregarding the new orders, base their actions on the Senate's declaration that M. Stolypin's circular was illegal and expel Jews as citizens harmful to the peasants. The only bright feature of the week was the audience given to Rabbi Tager (of Bokhara) by the Premier, who promised to arrest the tide of expulsion of the Bokhara Jews to the extent in which the law permitted him to interfere.

In another question the Ministry of the Interior has proved more anti-Semitic than the Senate. Whilst the latter, as I stated last week, unanimously agreed that the Tsar's Manifesto rescinded the fines (of 300 roubles) due from Jewish families for failing to present relatives to the recruiting commissions, the representative of the Ministry disagreed with the resolution. The Senate requested the Minister himself to report on the matter, and his decision was unfavourable to the Jews. Equally characteristic of Russian methods was the intimation of the Ministry in the lobby of the Duma that, in abolishing the old circular binding only Jewish sons to present themselves to the recruiting commissions it only made room for a new law which reaffirmed the principle contained in the circular.

The Court is very pleased with M. Maklakoff's latest attitude towards Jews, and, through its mouthpiece, the *Grazdanin*, it defends his policy. Generally speaking, the anti-Kokovtzeff Party is gaining in strength. M. Purishkevitch has also taken M. Maklakoff under his wing, attacking the Premier in the Duma for his opposition to the Minister of the Interior. The Premier, however, is making a desperate effort to form in the Duma a Moderate-Progressive majority in support of his policy.

## DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE GALICIAN JEWS.

[From a Correspondent.]

CRACOW.

The political events of the last six months have brought about a complete change in the relations between the various Slavonic peoples in the dual monarchy owing to the war in the Balkans which has given rise to a Panslavonic agitation that aims at uniting all Slavs in Austria and Hungary into one racial body with common interests and a united fighting organisations against the "penetrating" Teutons. This agitation has already resulted in uniting the Poles and Ruthenians who for decades have fought each other as political antagonists. So long as the Ruthenians were persecuted by the Poles they and the Jews had an enemy in common and acted together. Needless to say that their relations with the Galician Jews were most friendly. As long as the Poles were confronted with two united hostile powers they were compelled at times to make concessions to both; consequently the political situation, although not normal, was nevertheless tolerable. But all this has changed in the last few weeks. The Poles and the Ruthenians came to an agreement as to the division of political power in Galicia, and entered into a regular alliance against the Jews. The Poles have made important concessions to their Slavonic brethren, and as the Ruthenians are satisfied with these concessions they are determined to follow the lead of the Poles in all questions which have no reference to the Poles themselves. By means of a scientific system devised by the Poles, they and the Ruthenians will fill the Galician Diet with their own nationals, and it is very doubtful whether the million Galician Jews will even be represented at all in the Galician Parliament. There are actually six electoral divisions in Galicia with a Jewish majority, but the Poles are past masters in electioneering, and in order to turn the Jewish majority into a minority they are considering the plan of including in the Jewish Parliamentary divisions a great number of populous villages where Christians preponderate. This plan, if carried out, means the complete disfranchisement of the Galician Jews. The Ruthenians are not opposing this plan since they have obtained their concessions from the Poles on condition that they do not interfere in "internal Polish affairs." The intention of the Poles to deprive the Galician Jews of their franchise is chiefly due to two causes: to revenge the former Jewish-Ruthenian alliance against them and to influences from Russian Poland which are brought to bear upon the Galician Poles. It is interesting to note the attitude of the Poles of the Jewish faith in Galicia towards this state of affairs. Although the scheme of the Poles to disfranchise the Galician Jews, if carried nto effect, will no doubt also affect this section of Galician Jewry—for the Poles annot make any difference between Jewish Nationalists and Assimilants—the

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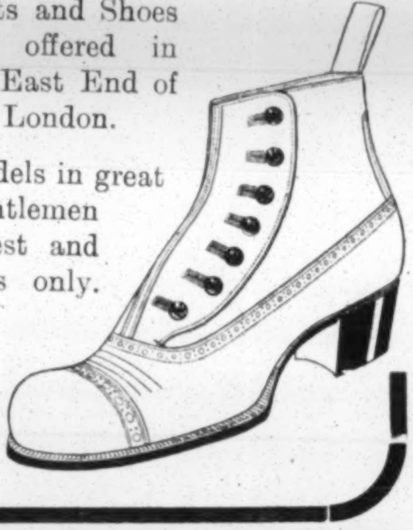

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Assimilants, although very influential on account of their economic position, do nothing to prevent this political theft. Some of them have even the hardihood to maintain that the Jewish Nationalists have themselves brought about this state of affairs and that the intended revenge of the Poles is a just one.

The Galician Jews are entitled to twenty seats in the Diet, as they form about 14 per cent. of the total population, but instead of twenty they will probably have no seats at all, as neither the Socialists nor the Ruthenians will help the Jews. The Jewish Nationalists are doing their best to organise their forces in order to bring their small influence to bear upon the Poles, but as things stand now there is little hope that they will succeed in preventing the catastrophe. Should the Jews in Galicia be disfranchised their complete economic ruin cannot be prevented as the first act of the united Slavonic Galician Diet will be to enact the infamous "social-economic" legislation which has already ruined thousands of Galician Jews and compelled them to leave the land where our people lived for a thousand years. The only consolation is that the Austrian Jews, and especially those in Vienna, have awakened from their long lethargy and are taking up a National Jewish Policy, seeing that alms alone which they have given till now will no longer suffice to mitigate the misery of their Galician co-religionists.

## THE BEILIS CASE.

### Further Delay.

[From our Correspondent.]

No doubt, to gain more time for the anti-Semitic agitators, the Minister of Justice has ordered a further inquiry into the murder of Yuschinsky, and the finger-print department in St. Petersburg is now busy with the case, but it is expected that the new inquiry will terminate during the week.

M. Mistchuk, the former police official at Kieff, who had been dismissed for opposing the ritual libel theory, was re-arrested last week in consequence of the annulment by the Senate of the verdict of acquittal given by the Court in connection with charges made against him with reference to his conduct in the Beilis affair. He was subsequently released on bail.

### The Anniversary of the death of Yuschinsky.—The "Two-Headed Eagle."

The Real Russians again displayed great activity on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Yuschinsky. The portraits of Yuschinsky and the inscriptions on it which appeared last year in the JEWISH CHRONICLE were distributed in large numbers, and the masses were invited to watch the children during the approaching Passover, and to demand the exile of the Jews from Russia. Services in memory of Yuschinsky were also held by the anti-Semites, large numbers of police having been drafted to maintain order at the service held at the grave of the murdered boy.

No less than five blood accusations occurred last week in Russia and in Poland. In each case, however, the libel was disproved.

Judge Martinov, of the Warsaw Assizes, has delivered a lecture at the Polish capital, disproving the ritual libel.

## THE RUSSIAN NOBLES AND THE JEWISH QUESTION.

### England's Example.

[From our Correspondent.]

This year's Conference of the Russian Nobility was no exception to the general type of gathering of the staunchest reactionary wirepullers who are so plentiful in St. Petersburg. As great landowners and monopolists of State posts, it is perhaps not unnatural for the nobles to see rivals in every citizen owning an acre of land or striving to enter the civil service. They are particularly afraid, however, of the Jews, constantly thinking of the alleged example of France, a country which Russian anti-Semitic organs picture to be in Jewish hands. Expression to those feelings was given at the Conference just concluded at St. Petersburg, where a campaign against the Jews on the land or in the employ of the Government was proclaimed as the keystone of the policy of the anti-Semitic Nobles. The power of the Jews on the Press was another matter of grave concern for the Nobles, who fear that the Liberal organs will lead Russia to another revolution. Their policy was criticised by Prince Uchtomsky with remarkable precision. He shattered the theory of the Jewish peril and the alleged revolutionary activity of our coreligionists, and asked the Conference to turn its eyes to England where freedom planted loyalty.

However, the Nobles, whose spokesmen in the Upper Upper House have just accomplished the work of the Duma in placing on the Statute Book a restriction against the purchase by Jews of former crown lands in Poland, prefer to march under the Real Russian banner. It is characteristic of the situation, however, that whilst the nobles spoke of the criminal Jews, their Real Russian allies were detected in a series of crimes on the railways, and at the offices of the anti-Semitic organ of Simferopol, a receiving store of thefts from Jewish warehouses was disclosed. Two Real Russian officials, at Kertch and Ivanovka respectively, were also called upon during the same week to account for proved charges of torturing Jews who failed to "treat them." At the same time, the mouth-pieces of the nobles, the anti-Semitic organs, incited the Greeks to revenge themselves on the Jews for the murder of the Greek King by an alleged Jew!

## The Salonika Jews and the Murdered King.

[From our Correspondent.]

SALONIKA.

The Jews in this city have not been less prompt than their fellow-citizens of other creeds in manifesting their grief at the assassination of the King of Greece. The Chief Rabbi sent a delegate to the Metropolitan, and went in person, accompanied by the President and members of the Council of the Jewish community, to the royal residence to tender the community's condolence. Telegrams with the same object were also sent to the widowed Queen, to the new King, and to the Prime Minister. As a sign of mourning the doors and windows of the Chief Rabbi's office and of the Jewish Clubs were draped in black; all Jewish shops were closed one day and the Jewish schools three days. The Chief Rabbi, in a pastoral letter, ordered that all intended festivities in connection with marriages and Brith Milahs should be abandoned, and that the Feast of Purim should be observed without the usual celebrations incidental thereto. In consequence of this order, all the Purim balls, banquets, and other entertainments which were being organised by the Jewish clubs were countermanded.

## Rumania and the Jews.

[From our Russian Correspondent]

Several important telegrams on this subject have appeared in the Russian Press.

The *Retch* (the official organ of the Liberal Party in St. Petersburg) prints the following from Bucharest: "The protests of the Bulgarian Jews against the claims of Rumania in respect to Silistria have provoked a veritable crusade in the Government Press against the Rumanian Jews. The National Liberal Official Press has now joined the crusade, and has gone so far in its incitement as to indulge in open provocation."

From the same city the *Russkoe Slovo* (Liberal organ in Moscow) learns that a panic has been caused by the threats of the official organ of the National Liberals, which declares that should Rumania not receive full satisfaction in the settlement of its dispute with Bulgaria, the Jews will answer for it, as they have converted the Jewish problem into a weapon against Rumania.

I also learn that Dr. Ehrenpreis, the Chief Rabbi of Sofia, has received a wire from Rumanian anti-Semites, censuring him for his memorial, and pointing out to him that he acted like a Jew and not like a Bulgarian patriot in drawing up such a memorial.

## Dayan Hyamson in the United States.

[From our Correspondent.]

NEW YORK.

Dayan M. Hyamson and Mrs. Hyamson arrived in Boston on March 17th. They were entertained in Boston by Rabbi and Mrs. P. Israeli, and also by other well-known members of the Jewish community there. Dayan and Mrs. Hyamson are to arrive in New York on the 21st, and will stay with some friends at 80, East Ninety-second Street. A rumour is gaining circulation that Dayan Hyamson may assume here the position which was left vacant by the new Chief Rabbi of England, namely that of spiritual head of the Congregation Orach Chaim. It is understood here that there is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Congregation Orach Chaim with the Congregation Kehal Adath Jeshurun, on Eighty-fifth Street, which is now presided over by Rabbi M. S. Margulies.

The Kehal Adath Jeshurun is a more modern Orthodox congregation of the type of the Orach Chaim, and being situated in the upper section of the city where the better class of the *Baale Batim* now live, and being desirous of making an especial appeal to the young generation, it had for a number of years, in addition to Rabbi Margulies, the services also of an English-speaking preacher in the person of Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, now of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. In the amalgamation of the two congregations, there would be created the largest and most influential synagogue of its kind, and Dayan Hyamson, were he appointed as the English-speaking Rabbi of the amalgamated congregation, would have a large field of activities before him. The venerable Rabbi Margulies would, of course, continue in his post to meet the spiritual needs of the older members of the congregation.

## Anti-Jewish Riot in Poland.—Several Wounded.

[From our Correspondent.]

The boycott agitation carried on by Polish agents throughout the country was responsible for last week's anti-Jewish riot at Mlava (Plotzk). A few hundred hooligans attacked the Jews and wounded several coreligionists. The rioters even resisted the interference of the police, but troops were called out and order was restored.

At Razion, in the same province, troops had to keep order during the fair held there last week, owing to the preparations made by the anti-Semites to create a pogrom.

In the Sosnowice district, the partisans of the boycott have succeeded in persuading the authorities to prohibit Jews from keeping refreshment saloons at the railway stations.

Against all these anti-Semitic acts stands out prominently the action of a Warsaw Jewish society in burying at its expense a Pole, the coreligionists of the latter having refused to come to the assistance of his poor widow.

## Russian Methods in Salonika.

[From our Correspondent.]

SALONIKA.

The Russian Government, through the medium of its representative here, is introducing beyond its own frontiers its methods of dealing with Jewish questions. The Jewish journal, *L'Indépendent*, which, as its name implies, is edited in French, printed an article on the Romanoff tercentenary, in which it sharply attacked the prevailing system of Government in Russia. The Greek Press censor in Salonika saw nothing objectionable in the article, but the Russian Consul-General thought otherwise. He accordingly prevailed on the Greek authorities to stop the further publication of the paper. A few days later the authorities informed the editor that his journal could re-appear if he apologised to the Russian Consul-General. This he flatly refused to do on the ground that he recognised no other authority than that of the Greeks, and that no conscientious Jew would abase himself before the representative of a Power which persecuted millions of his coreligionists. The Greek authorities recognised the force of the editor's contention and removed the ban from his paper.

## The Occupation of Janina by the Greeks.

[From our Correspondent.]

SALONIKA.

After the surrender of Janina to the Greeks, the representatives of the Jewish community tendered their congratulations to the Diadoch, whom they assured of their joy at the turn of events and of their Hellenic sentiments, as their coreligionists spoke only Greek. At the same time they requested him to attend a special thanksgiving service in their synagogue. The Diadoch accepted the invitation, and found on his arrival that a triumphal arch had been erected in front of the synagogue, bearing in Greek a Scriptural welcome. The interior had been luxuriously decorated and was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Prince. The Chief Rabbi, who wore the Greek national colours, delivered a discourse in Greek, in which he tendered his submission to the King of the Hellenes and his Government. Can a more abject and servile act be imagined than these proceedings of the Jews of Janina, who but a few days previously had been such fervent Ottomans?

## The Grand Kovno Committee Remains in Power.

[From our Correspondent.]

Owing to the difficulties raised by the authorities in the summoning of the gathering of the Jewish members of the Duma electoral colleges, and also as a result of the lack of unity in Jewish circles on the question of that conference, the latter has been abandoned for the present. The Grand Kovno Committee will thus remain in power as an advisory body to the Jewish deputies. The abandonment of the Conference has been greeted with widespread regret, owing to the strong desire which existed in many Jewish circles to create a more representative Council to direct the Jewish policy inside and outside the Duma.

## The Success of a Jewish Female Lawyer in Russia.

[From our Correspondent.]

Madame Fleishitz, the Jewess who sometime ago gained a degree in law, has been accorded the right to remain at the Bestuzeva High Courses to study for the rank of professor, in recognition of her high qualifications as a student of Roman law.

## A Swiss Emancipation Jubilee.

[From a Correspondent.]

FRANKFORT.

According to a report in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a Committee has been formed in Geneva with the object of preparing the celebration of the Emancipation Jubilee of the Swiss Jews. The same journal reminds us that before their emancipation the Swiss Jews were "tolerated" only in the Canton of Turgau, where they had lived since the sixteenth century, and that in all other Cantons they were subjected to harsh exceptional laws. In the Canton of Zurich, for instance, the Jews could only live in a certain Pale of Settlement as in Russia today. It is interesting to learn that, as in some towns of Moravia, there are still two towns in Switzerland where the Jewish communities enjoy full political autonomy, namely, in Endingen and Lenegenau. The Jews of both these communities are still strictly orthodox, although ignorant of Jewish law. In spite of their political autonomy, they resemble the average Swiss in their habits, language, and mode of life. They are not yet spoiled by civilisation, and are therefore a curious specimen of Jews. They are sincere and naïve, but somewhat uncouth in their manners. In speaking to a Jew belonging to one of these ancient communities, one forgets that he is facing a Jew of Western Europe. These Jews live on most intimate terms with their Christian neighbours, who regard them as *Churige*, *i.e.*, Swiss aboriginals. Even when the anti-Semitic movement was at its height in Switzerland, these Jews were not affected by it because they are *Churige*.

### Notes from India.

[From a Correspondent.]

BOMBAY.

Mr. Dudley Myers is to be highly commended for his strenuous exertions on behalf of the European Defence Association, of which he has just been elected President. He has been travelling throughout India at his own expense for the cause and has had a great reception. Mr. Myers has placed his whole time and energy at the disposal of the Association and has proved an organiser of the highest ability. He recruited in thorough fashion and then enlisted the sympathy of the great commercial and trading firms. He has made the Association a household word all over India, and it was only through his self-sacrificing zeal and ability that it has grown in so few months to be the largest and most representative body.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, and his brother, the Hon. Lionel Montagu, have sailed from here for home. The *Times of India* of the 5th March devotes a long article to "Mr. Montagu's Visit," and eulogises his hard work in gaining first-hand knowledge of India, Mr. Montagu arrived here last October, and during his extended tour, says the *Times*, he has exercised wise reticence. He has seen much; he has said practically nothing, and he will not return to England "burdened with the incubus of hasty expressions of opinion based on fleeting impressions."

Mrs. John Grossmann is leaving Calcutta on the 21st March with her young son on a six months' visit to England. Mrs. Grossmann, both in Calcutta and Darjeeling, has made herself most popular as a writer, poetess, musician and vocalist, a talented combination seldom found in one individual. Nearly every week there appears in the papers one of her clever poems, chiefly on Indian folklore, and lately her "Tribute," a spirited and heartfelt poem to Captain Scott and his heroes, gained for her the highest encomiums and congratulations. She has also taken great interest in the scout movement, and has made and presented several flags and accompanied the gifts, in excellent little speeches, with sound advice.

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Master Abraham Cohen, of Calcutta (son of Mrs. M. E. Cohen), has taken first place in the British colonies in the Preliminary Cambridge Examination. It is believed that he is the first Jewish boy who has passed first in this examination in the whole of the British colonies. The youth, who is a student at St. Joseph's High School in Calcutta, obtained "distinction" in religious knowledge, Latin, geometry, algebra, and drawing. No other boy obtained more than three distinctions.

### The Hilsner Case.

Court Councillor Olic, formerly head of the Bureau of Public Safety in Prague, has been making further investigations into the alleged ritual murder for which the unfortunate Jew, Leopold Hilsner, has been serving many years' imprisonment. Herr Olic is not only convinced that Hilsner did not commit the crime, but believes that he has come across the track of the actual murderer. *Dr. Bloch's Wochenschrift* however, sounds a note of warning against undue optimism, for the same powerful factors which brought about Hilsner's condemnation are taking care that the truth shall not be brought to light.

### News from Many Quarters.

Libau is crowded with emigrants leaving Russia, and the passenger service from that port can hardly meet the exodus.

According to the facts placed before the Duma, there are at present 10,000 unemployed at Lodz, whilst 40,000 other labourers do not work full time.

The death has occurred of the Governor of Ekaterinoslav, M. Yakunin. The deceased was responsible for the persistent wholesale expulsions of Jews from the local villages and other anti-Semitic exploits. Nevertheless, the Jews sent a deputation to place a wreath at his grave.

Rabbi Lipschitz, the new Chief Rabbi of Kovno, was accorded a great reception on arriving at the city. He proceeded from the station to the Synagogue where he preached a sermon.

The Russian Senate has given its verdict against the present anti-Semitic Municipality of Odessa, which claimed back from the Jewish farm the land once presented to it by a Liberal Council.

M. Lucien L. Klotz, who has exchanged the post of Minister of Finance (which he had held in the three previous French Cabinets), for that of Minister of the Interior in the new Barthou Ministry, is the second Jew to hold the latter portfolio. The other was the late M. David Raynal, who was Minister of the Interior, in 1893, in the Casimir Périer Cabinet, having in previous Cabinets been Minister of Public Works.

M. Valabrègue, President of the Fourth Chamber of the Paris Court of Appeal, has resigned. Another Chamber of that Court is also presided over by a Jew, M. Berr.

In a small town in the German province of East Friesland, which was at one time a hotbed of anti-Semitism, a Jew, in the person of Herr Adolf Cohen, has been all but unanimously elected its municipal head. It would be difficult to find in Germany another place with a purely Christian population which would be content to place itself under the administration of a Jew. Herr Cohen owes his election to the gratitude of the townsmen for his many disinterested services.

The King of Sweden has conferred the Knight's Cross, First Class, of the Wasa Order on M. Jacques Goldberg on his resignation of the directorship of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm. M. Goldberg is leaving for South America to arrange a "Parsifal" tour and the establishment of a Richard Wagner Theatre.

The Cardinal Bishop of Veszprim (Hungary) has suspended the Priest Ludwig Markosch from the exercise of ecclesiastical functions. Markosch is notorious as being one of the most rabid of anti-Semites. He preached his views both in Parliament (when a representative there of the People's Party) and in the Press.

At a dinner recently given at Turin to Signor Guiseppe Moise Treves to celebrate his appointment as Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, the Mayor, Senator Count Teofilo Rossi, delivered the principal speech. He expressed his gratification at the opportunity afforded him to testify his respect for and attachment to the sons of the noble Jewish race. Referring to the enmity that had been shown to the Jews in some countries, he offered the opinion that anti-Semitism was not inspired by race-hatred, but by envy—envy of the intelligence, the goodness, and the activity of the Jews.

The Jewish community in Shanghai have opened a subscription list in favour of the Jews in Turkey, who have suffered by the War. The subscriptions amounted to 1413 francs.

There has lately died at Turin, in the person of Dr. Simeon Levi, one of the foremost Italian Orientalists and possibly the greatest polyglot that Italy has

*Continued on page 23.*

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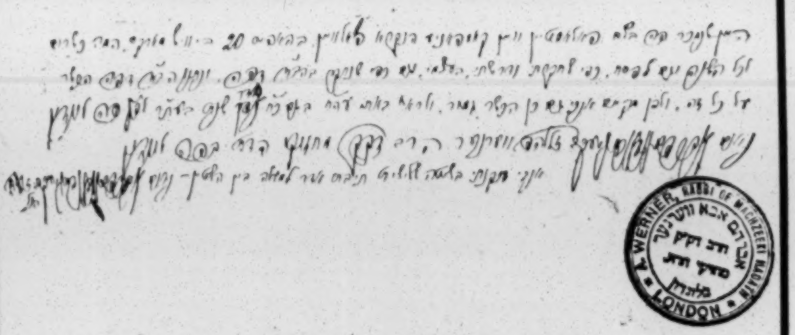
Dr Th. Herzl

The well-known orthodox late Rabbi WERNER ז״צל wrote about the "PALWIN":



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# The Jewish Poor of London.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Jewish Board of Guardians was held on Sunday at the offices of the Board. There were present :—

Mr. LEONARD L. COHEN, President, in the Chair; Mesdames J. L. Beirnstein, Henry E. Beddington, Leonard L. Cohen, Michael A. Green, E. Samson, Oscar Selinger, and Arthur Stiebel; the Misses Hannah F. Cohen, Irene C. Cohen, and Evelina Marks; the Rev. J. F. Stern; and Messrs. L. Abrahams, J. M. Ansell, A. G. Arnold, Henry E. Beddington, J. Beer, Arthur P. Cohen, Lionel L. Cohen, Israel Freedman, I. Goldstein, Michael A. Green, Jacob Herman, Coleman P. Hyman, Laurence A. Isaacs, Lionel Jacob, Barnett Joseph, S. Karet, S. Lampel, J. M. Lissack, Laurie Magnus, B. Mocatta, Ernest Morley, Frank Morley, Otto Schiff, Oscar Selinger, A. Solomons, Meyer A. Spielmann, Samuel Streletskie, Arthur Stiebel, A. E. Sydney, H. C. Sydney, and H. Ziman.

The PRESIDENT delivered the following address :—

He said: Before beginning my address, I wish to express on behalf of the members of the Board and its contributors our deep regret at the loss which Dr. Hertz has sustained, and to assure him of our sympathy at this shadow which has been cast over his early days amongst us. Our annual meeting recalls the great interest ever evinced in the work of this Institution by Dr. Hertz's lamented predecessor, and we feel assured that we shall receive similar encouragement and support from the Chief Rabbi-Elect in the work of charity upon which we are engaged. We wish Dr. Hertz health and strength to discharge the duties of the exalted office to which he has been called. The annual report before you contains the summarised history of what may appear at first sight to have been an uneventful year. Such an assumption would seem to imply that the administrators of this Institution have had a slack time; and if regard be paid merely to the number of cases with which we have had to deal there would be some justification for such a view. It has always been a conviction with the Board, however, that the fulfilment of the trust confided to it by the community is not satisfied merely by the perfection of its organisation. We have not been wrong, I think, in assuming that something more has been demanded of us than that; we have felt that if we are not always able, as indeed we have been in many instances in the past, to be pioneers in the introduction of reforms in the administration of charity, and in the improvement of the conditions of the life of the poor, that at any rate we must keep pace with the movement for social betterment now influencing those responsible for the solution of present day problems. In the course of my remarks in referring to one or other of the departments of the Board's work, I think you will not fail to detect that the spirit which I have just described as that which should influence those connected with the Board, has continued to animate us during the past year; we are far from thinking that the accumulated wisdom of fifty-five years' experience absolves us from having regard to the new light which may be, and indeed is, turned upon old questions; the only limitations that we feel we should impose upon ourselves in UNDERTAKING NEW DEPARTURES are that we should be confident that the direction in which we propose to move is the right one, and that we should not be assuming obligations much beyond the resources we are likely to be able to command. Adopting this attitude towards our responsibilities, it must always be a matter of some anxiety to the President of the Board lest he should not have at his disposal the necessary assistance from experienced and capable voluntary workers. Unhappily, death and other causes compel changes in the composition of the Board, and there are thus removed from our midst those who have achieved much for it and for those to whose needs it ministers. The past year has deprived us of the services of Mr. J. Samuel, whose death is deeply regretted by his colleagues on the Emigration Committee and on the Board. Mr. Samuel's knowledge of Canada and his interest in our work made him a valuable coadjutor whom we shall greatly miss. In Mr. D. F. Schloss the Board and the Health Department, which he did so much to bring to its present efficient condition, have to deplore the loss of one whose thorough knowledge of his subject, great experience, and official training constituted a force which enabled the Health Committee to overcome successfully the many difficulties with which they have been confronted in recent years; the present juncture, when the new problems created by the Insurance Act will have to be faced, has brought home to us the reality of the loss which the Health Committee has experienced by the death of its distinguished head. Mr. Stettauer, whose welcome recovery rejoiced us all, desiring to husband his strength, has, to our great regret, retired from the Board. Although the Board itself could only co-opt to one of the vacancies thus created, I am happy to acknowledge the consideration given by the Council of the United Synagogue to the suggestions made to them for filling the other two. All three gentlemen elected have acquired some experience of its work by service on Committees of the Board, and I am confident that we shall receive from them valuable assistance in our labours; "too old at forty" is a cry of which we hear less now, but it may be of interest to those who believe in it that two of our new members are far below that limit of age, which if it were in operation here would banish many of us, myself amongst the number, to idleness in premature seclusion. But apart from the changes to which I have just referred, last year witnessed the retirement from honorary office of Mr. Green and of Mr. Levinsohn; both these gave unstinted service to the Board for a long period, and the measure of their efforts and the success of their achievements are recorded in the history of the Institution as it has been unfolded during many difficult years. I am sure that the subscribers to the Board fully concur in the expressions of acknowledgment and gratitude which this occasion elicited. The moment was considered appropriate by the Executive Committee to reconsider the distribution of work among its members, and I believe this rearrangement and readjustment will counteract any tendency which might possibly have previously existed to CENTRALISE RESPONSIBILITY in two or three individuals, who were thus likely to become overburdened, and I trust that it will contribute generally to greater efficiency. In all big undertakings there should always be ready a reserve of power beyond what is required for the actual output at the moment. One of our aims at the Board which perhaps does not attain fulfilment as rapidly as we should desire, is to see that as far as practicable the charity of the community should be centralised; we are conscious that a variety of little rivulets, distributing alms to a too thirsty soil, is responsible for the germination of many avoidable abuses, and that very often conditions of pauperism are thus unconsciously perpetuated. But independently of little charities of this kind which exist, some of which distribute beneficence in the form of tickets—the least desirable medium — there are others (ministering, it is true, in a solitary instance or two to undisputed needs) whose existence as separate entities it seems difficult to defend. There is no valid reason why the distribution of benefits by such charities should not be undertaken by the Board and the cost of management be saved; the obverse of the medal is the well grounded fear that subscriptions would gradually disappear. Inevitably they would do so. But I think the other advantages outweigh that consideration. It is only, however, by pressure of public opinion that the

*Mr. H. R. Levinsohn,*
Who has resigned the Hon. Secretaryship. He is well known for his labours for the poor.

*Mr. Michael A. Green,*
Who has resigned from Vice-Presidency of the Board. He was for many years one of the Hon. Secretaries.

*Mrs. Model,*
Who has resigned membership of the Board, in whose work she has taken a life-long interest.

*Mr. O. E. D'Avigdor-Goldsmid,*
Under whose auspices the "Blind Alley" experiment, which has proved so hopeful, was undertaken.

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## BY THE WAY.

The gathering this week of the International Congress of Historical Studies in London directs attention to the part taken in the past and in the present by Jews in historical work. Setting aside Jewish historians of the Jews, there have been distinguished among the world's historians Neander, the German Church historian, a connection of the Mendelssohns, who, however, adopted Christianity; Sir Francis Palgrave, also an apostate; Samuel Romanin, the historian of Venice; Philipp Jaffe, the historian of the Popes, a disciple of Ranke, who described him as the most zealous of all his pupils; Arthur Lévy, the biographer of Napoleon; Gustav Weil, one of the principal authorities on the history of Islam; Gustav Hirschfeld, the Greek archæologist, who also embraced Christianity; Friedländer, the historian of Rome; and the Orientalists, Gustav and Jules Oppert, Joseph and Hartwig Derenbourg, and James Darmesteter. Theodor Gomperz, of Greek Thinkers fame, has been dead but a short time. Of living Jewish historians there are Professor Felix Liebermann, the historian of the Anglo-Saxons, who is by no means a stranger in this country, and who is one of the most distinguished of the members of this week's Congress; M. Salomon Reinach, the well-known French archæologist; and Professor Otto Hirschfeld, the historian of classical times.

Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, who has just been elected President of the West Central Jewish Working Men's Club, is the youngest of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, and the last of the three to take upon himself communal responsibilities. Of his brothers, the eldest, Lionel, is the President of the Hutchison House Club, and otherwise takes a deep interest in the welfare of the younger members of the community. Evelyn, the second son, is one of the Treasurers of the United Synagogue. Mr. Anthony is a namesake of his great-uncle, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, in whose name, in an English form, the family name of Amschell is preserved.

Mr. Felix Davis, Mr. de Rothschild's predecessor in his new office, is one of the most devoted of communal workers whom Anglo-Jewry has the good fortune to possess. He is at present a Vice-President of both the United Synagogue and the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, but, until recently, he filled far more engrossing offices in these two leading institutions of the community. For many years Mr. Davis was Treasurer of the United Synagogue, and for about the same period he was Honorary Secretary of the Jews' Hospital. Mr Davis is also Chairman of the Jewish Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and of the House and Education Committees of the Jews' Hospital. This record becomes all the more creditable when one remembers that he is not yet fifty. Mr. Davis is the youngest son of the late Frederick Davis, who was well known in his day as a Bond Street art dealer. His eldest brother, who is in the same business, is Mr. Charles Davis. Another brother, Mr. Edward P. Davis, is a Warden of the Central Synagogue.

A correspondent writes :—

Your interesting note about the Behrens family in your issue of the 21st ult., requires some modification. There are no less than three separate firms of that name in Manchester—Sir Jacob Behrens and Sons, Louis Behrens and Sons, and S. L. Behrens and Sons. The first two, as you mentioned last week, are connected, the founders having been brothers. The best-known members are Sir Charles Behrens (twice Lord Mayor), Mr. Gustav Behrens, Treasurer of the Hallé Concerts, and a Director of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Walter Behrens, of Paris. Unhappily, their connection with Judaism is less than nominal, and they are, to all intents and purposes, an Anglican family. It is the firm of S. L. Behrens to which the title of "the Rothschilds of the North" is alone applicable. The reference to Mr. Alfred Behrens, son of Mr. S. L. Behrens, must be a slip of the pen for Mr. W. L. Behrens, eldest son of Edward Behrens, and *grandson* of S. L. Behrens, who died suddenly a week or two ago. He was a bachelor, and chiefly eminent for his collection of Japanese ware. The Behrens family have intermarried with the leading Anglo-Jewish houses. Mrs. Edward Behrens was a Lucas. Mr. Harold Behrens, the most prominent communal worker in the family, married a Beddington, and Mr. Oliver Behrens a Waley. The younger brother, Mr. Clive Behrens (late of the Royal Horse Artillery), married Lord Rothschild's only daughter. Another brother, Mr. Noel Behrens, has for many years been in H.M. Treasury. Last, but not least, the junior partner in this great firm is Mr. E. H. Langdon, President of the Chamber of Commerce and joint representative (with Dr. Salomon) of the community on the Medical Charities Board. He is a brother of Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C.

desired result can be brought about; we have here at the Board, as I have indicated, the necessary reserve of power available for those who choose to make use of it. I do not ask the community to accept my *obiter dicta* as to the advantages of centralisation in the administration and distribution of charitable assistance. Let those interested study the last annual article on the "Legal Poor in London," which appeared in the *Times* as an antidote to the good cheer of the festive season, and they will find the evils of a multiplication of forms and channels of relief severely commented upon, both by the writer of the article and other authorities whom he quotes. Reforms of the kind I have suggested, not for the first time to-day, are, I recognise, difficult in an old country like ours where charities of ancient date receive the meed of veneration accorded to a piece of cinque-cento work; the evils likely to arise from this form of worship are, however, quickly perceived in a new country, and I read with much interest and respect the other day an account in a private letter from Canada of the steps which are being taken, with every prospect of success, to federate under one board and one administration the numerous Jewish charities which have grown up in Montreal. At this stage it is not inappropriate that I should refer to the undertaking I gave at our last annual meeting to call the attention of my colleagues on

### THE RUSSO-JEWISH COMMITTEE

to the position of the Bureau maintained by it. I was unable to convince them, however, when in fulfilment of this promise, I moved that it was no longer necessary that the Bureau should be preserved and its work continued. As you are aware, the Board pronounced, not many years ago, against the system under which the Bureau is conducted, and it is, I assume, of the same opinion now. But let us make what seems to me a large assumption, after a close critical examination of its last reports, that there may be something to be said in favour of the system; can it be maintained, however, that there is any justification for the preservation of even ideal machinery when it involves the outlay on administration of £440 per annum in a total expenditure of nearly £1,300? It should also be noted that a portion of this expenditure is incurred in respect of emigration, repatriation, relief, etc, not at all pertinent to the special system of the Bureau. The perpetuation of the existence of the Bureau apart from any question as to its utility is, in my opinion, quite the most glaring example of that waste of charitable resources to which I have been referring, and I hope that wiser counsels will soon prevail amongst those responsible for the continuance of what was described by its respected founder as a pioneer experiment. Dealing with the features of the past year which concern a metropolitan charity like the Board, we find that the area covered by its operations has been affected by special causes centralising to some extent the effect of the great industrial activity prevalent throughout the country. Had it not been for the coal strike, and in a greater degree for the dock strike, a still larger decline in the total number of cases dealt with by the Board would have in all probability been recorded. Although there are only a few Jews who can be classified as casual labourers, small traders of all kinds suffered from the second strike I have mentioned, and an exceptionally wet summer following upon these occurrences dealt a further blow to the same class, Probably these circumstances in combination account also in some measure for the amount of sickness prevalent in the latter period of the year. In spite of these arresting influences the total number of cases has continued to decline until the figure of 3.746 has been reached. We should have to go as far back as the year 1890 for anything approximating such a low level, but the specially satisfactory feature of our features is that they represent

### A CONTINUOUS DECLINE

over a series of years. It must be remembered that the Jewish Board of Guardians assists all deserving cases, even those which if they were not Jewish would not be classified by charitable bodies as unimprovable, and would be abandoned to Poor Law treatment. When we consider that the total number of persons dealt with by the Poor Law last year in the metropolis showed an increase in spite of the effect of Old Age Pensions, then I think we may feel satisfied that the system pursued here is producing results beneficial alike to the recipients and the body corporate of the community. There are, however, in the various analyses of the cases some figures which should moderate any tendency to undue enthusiasm. The reduction in the total number of cases, partly attributable to the falling-off of the allowances, Fixed and Temporary, and to a smaller number of emigration cases, must be contrasted with an increase in the new cases; and the unfavourable feature of these cases is that 421 of an ordinary character had to be placed on the general register for relief as against 338 in the preceding year. In truth, however, the figures of the past year have been considerably affected by the number of cases brought within the orbit of relief in its various shapes and forms through the Health Department. One striking illustration that such is the fact is shown by the number of cases to whom assistance had been given only on account of illness, including cases of consumptives; the figures for two years are respectively 507 and 335. To appreciate not alone the effect which the prevention of the spread of consumption has upon the total number of cases with which the Board has to deal, but also the heavy tax imposed on its finances, the report of the Health Committee should be examined in conjunction with the new table prepared this year for the first time giving the total expenditure on consumptive cases where one or more members of the family have been certified as consumptive. This table shows that the total of such families was 530 and that the expenditure has been £5 771 exclusive of the cost of the Department. In view of the magnitude of these figures it should be stated that a percentage of these families, I am unable to state what percentage, would in the ordinary course of events have applied for relief, and it would be consequently incorrect to attribute the whole of that expenditure to measures dictated by the presence of the disease. I regret that this table which has given a great deal of trouble to produce has not been forthcoming in earlier years so that a comparison could be made with those years in which the various enactments now in force did not exist. It is quite clear, however, when we turn to the Health Committee's report and we find that at the close of last year there was an increase of nearly 830 cases on the register, that at no period of our history has the volume of this work, with its attendant consequences, been so heavy as in the twelve months with which we are concerned. The report of

### THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

should itself be studied, as it is not possible to do more than refer to what are some of its more significant features. I am glad to find that disquieting as the totals are, the Committee believes it is very probable that on further diagnosis many of the cases now pronounced to be phthisical and a good many of the doubtful cases will be removed from the register. One satisfactory feature is the decrease in the total number of deaths, which were only 80, as against 102 in the previous year, when the number on the register was very much smaller; the inference that the cases come under preventive influence much earlier would appear to be warranted, and this aim, for which the Committee has been working so long, may be said to have been realised. There are some facts given in the Committee's report which light upon the operation of the Insurance Act so far as tuberculosis is concerned. The first relates to Sanatorium benefit, and it is stated that in the five-and-a-half months during which the Act has been in operation, out of eighteen applications sent in for sanatorium benefit only two cases received it in 1912. The second is that the percentage of insured persons amongst the new cases registered in 1912 was 15·5 per cent. With reference to this last figure I noticed the other day that the Medical Officer of Health for the County Council estimated that there were 50,000 phthisical persons in London, of whom 20,000 were insured; that is 40 per cent. of the total, as against the 15·5 per cent., our experience of 1912. This confirms

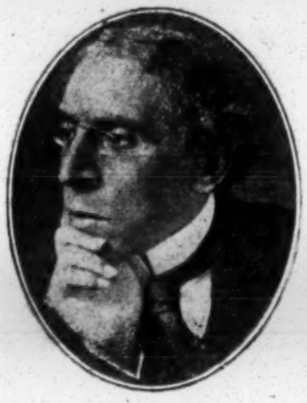
*Continued on page 34.*

# ITOISM.

## BRILLIANT ADDRESS BY MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

## TERRITORIALISM AS PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Yesterday week, at the South Place Institute, Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL delivered an address on "Territorialism as Practical Politics." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, and Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, G.C.M.G., President of the Union, was in the Chair.



*Mr. Israel Zangwill.*

The CHAIRMAN said that the subject of Mr. Zangwill's address was obviously of a political nature, whereas the Union had, as a body, no politics. On the other hand, it was the function of the Union to keep its constituent societies and its members in touch with all directions of Jewish thought, and particularly when that thought was embodied in literary form. Of Mr. Zangwill's literary power it was not necessary for him to speak, as he was sure they had all at some time or another come under the charm of Mr. Zangwill's sometimes humourous, sometimes pathetic, and always sympathetic, narrative. They would hear what he was sure would prove a delightful literary essay by a great master of English prose.

Mr. ZANGWILL, who was received with cheers, then delivered the following address. He said: When a man of affairs, like our distinguished Chairman, turns aside from the problems of finance and administration to address a literary society, he chooses an old-world subject removed from the clash of to-day. "I stop," Sir Matthew Nathan expressly told you, "at least two hundred years before our complicated twentieth century and its burning problems of race and religion." Conversely, when a man of letters addresses you, you must expect from him no armchair discourse. The live world is what draws *him* out of his study, drives him from his beloved desk. The "burning problems of race and religion" are his sole excuse for obtruding his personality upon the public. He wishes to stop not "at least two hundred years ago" but at least two hundred years ahead. Nor must you expect from him romance and rhetoric. For these you must go to the great business Jews. If you wish to hear Jewish affairs discussed from an unpractical standpoint you must seek out some shrewd successful commercial organiser. It is from men of this stamp that you will get all that poetic idealism which they reserve for their handling of Jewish problems. To these, when they are good enough to concern themselves with them at all, they bring a purblindness of vision, a feebleness of apprehension, an incapacity for organisation, and an incurable optimism which, if applied to their own businesses, would speedily land them in the Bankruptcy Court. I once read in a South African paper a description of myself as a great British patriot,

### ENGAGED IN RECRUITING THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

You will know that that is not *my* Territorialism, that the Territorialism we are met to consider is the proposal for solving the Jewish problem by acquiring a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot or will not remain in the lands in which they live at present. To avoid confusion we had better call it Itoism, a word now common to many languages and based in Hebraic fashion on the initials of our Jewish Territorial Organisation. What, however, is this Jewish problem? All peoples have their problems, all peoples are in travail, and we ought not to include in the Jewish problem those social, economic and spiritual questions with which all the world is wrestling. Even an Itoland will not bring the millennium—no more than England or France brings it. We ought to limit the Jewish problem to the peculiar troubles which arise from our being a peculiar people. And these troubles are twofold: (1) Religious or internal, (2) social and political or external. And they both have the same root—the fact that wherever Jews exist—and they exist practically everywhere—they are in a minority. It is this being in a minority that produces their peculiar religious difficulties, the inability of orthodox Judaism, for example, to survive in an environment where Saturday is not the day of rest. And it is this same numerical inferiority which is sufficient to account for their ubiquitous political and social inequality. There is no country in the world in which they have full equality, both political *and* social, except perhaps Italy, and since Italy does not stand in an isolation hospital it is always liable to catch again the infection of anti-Semitism from the rest of Europe. In fact, during the recent war in Tripoli, there was a home-born outbreak: virulent cries that Jews favoured the Turks, or even—if the war was going ill—that they had lured the Italians into it. The degree of Jewish inequality varies with the degree of civilisation in each country. In some the inequality is almost imperceptible, in some the civilisation. And in all, without exception, there are

### JEWS SO STEEPED IN SELFISH LUXURY

that one blushes to talk of persecution. But it is unfortunate that half the Jews of the world are penned in the most barbarous of all the great countries. It will be my object throughout this paper never to give my own opinion when I can cite an outside authority. Of the Russian persecution of the Jews, perhaps the best summary is that contained in the last-published report of the American Jewish Committee, which says: "The barest recital of events fills more than thirty pages of our Year Book; every page contains item after item of expulsion, of persecution, of restriction and of repression. This melancholy record can be read only with feelings of horror and dismay at the ultimate effect of such inhuman and incessant hounding of a helpless population." The ultimate effect I may add —to judge by what I hear from my unusual sources of knowledge in Russia—is a demoralisation of Jewish life and the gradual disappearance of its traditional virtues. We have in Russia reached the breaking-point. Even in Poland, itself under persecution from Russia proper, the Jewish situation is no better; in fact, at the moment, it is worse, for because the Jews of Warsaw refused to vote for an anti-Semitic candidate at the General Election, a terrible boycott is in progress. Lawyers, doctors, shopkeepers—all are boycotted alike. The newsagents will not even sell pro-Jewish papers. An exodus of ruined victims has already begun. And this is Poland, the aspirant for freedom.

Big fleas have little fleas beneath their feet and bite 'em,
Bitten fleas bite lesser fleas, and so *ad infinitum.*

But natural as it is that all efforts to solve the Jewish problem should converge on Russia, the problem touches us in England just as essentially. It is a problem absolutely abnormal. There is no other people, however savage, but has some habitat within which it feels at home. The Red Indians, conquered though they be, have at least their Reservation. The Esquimaux live their own lives in their own land. Only the gypsies share with the Jews

### THE QUALITY OF HOMELESSNESS.

But then homelessness is the gypsies' essence. They are nomads, wilfully desirous of remaining outside civilsation. The Jews are only too desirous to penetrate into civilisation, however different it be from their own, however destructive to their own. The nearest approach to the position of the Jews is that of the Armenians, the majority of whom are scattered outside Armenia proper. Hence it is that when one thinks of Armenia one thinks of atrocities. Itoism or Territorialism is the conception of a Jewish territory in which this abnormal condition of being in the minority would be replaced by the normal condition of being in the majority. The majority, mark you, not the totality. No nation is made of one race, and the idea that Itoism aims at the creation of a glorified Ghetto is a caricature. Even Moses took a mixed multitude up with him out of Egypt, and so did Zerubbabel out of Babylon. Itoism is an abstract conception. It does not specify the particular country. It says with Archimedes *dos pou sto*—give me a place where I may stand. Give me a place and I will make myself again a people. Unlike Zionism, it does not believe that this renaissance is possible only in Palestine. During the Boer War, Kruger, who was living in a shunted railway carriage, was asked how the Boers dared to continue the war when the Capital was taken. "Our Capital?" he replied. "Our Capital is where the President and his Council are." Similarly, Itoism says, "Zion is where the Jew lives as a Jew." It would be a happy coincidence, of course, if the two ideals of Itoism and Zionism could materialise in one and the same territory. And this was the original aim of the founder of Modern Zionism, the immortal Dr. Herzl. When this aim appeared to be unrealisable, there were naturally two alternatives to pursue. Either to give up Zion or to give up Zionism. Dr. Herzl and myself gave up Zion; the bulk of the movement gave up Zionism. It was satisfied to develop the existing colonies in Palestine, or talk vaguely of a university in Jerusalem, of a spiritual centre, of Jewish culture. Such a programme may be a valuable method of keeping the race together, especially when the religious bond has decayed, but any method except the normal method of numerical preponderance in Palestine is an *alternative* to Zionism; it is not Zionism. The rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but

### THE ONION OF AFFLICTION

is not sweetened by being called the rose of Sharon. In a paper on "Territorialism as Practical Politics," Zionism can only be regarded as the Palestinian form of Territorialism, one answer to the general problem: where to find a territory in which the Jews could be preponderant and enjoy at least local self-government. And wherever this territory was found—be it in Palestine, be it in Peru—Territorialism claims that it would provide the Jew with a higher status of citizenship than in any other country whatever, that it would open up a new refuge for thousands, and ultimately millions, of our race; that there would be a new hope on the Jewish horizon, a centre to which every self-respecting Jew would tend to gravitate, or at least to send his son, and in which a new and natural breed of Jews would grow up at harmony with themselves, and making a new and proud history. This is what Territorialism claims. But this is all that it claims. Absolute independence—whether in Palestine or elsewhere—is of course out of the question at the start for lack of an army, nor even when developed could Itoland (for many generations at least) hope for more than the neutralised independence of a Belgium or the precarious independence of a Denmark, based on the goodwill of her neighbours, or rather on their mutual ill-will. And if we must acknowledge the limits of the remedy, still more narrowly, alas! must we define the measure of the evil which it can cure. I have said

### THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM

comes nearest to the Jewish. But though Armenia is divided among the Turks, the Russians, and the Persians, yet nearly half the Armenians continue to live together there, and the other half are not far off; hence the possibility of a re-united Armenia has never yet been extinguished. Even the recent encroachments of Russia in Persia tend to unify Armenia again by eliminating one of its three masters, and it is not impossible to imagine Turkey beaten back, and finally—one day—Russia itself beaten off and the whole country regaining its independence. Still more simple was it for Garibaldi and Mazzini to regain Italian independence. The Italians were already in Italy; it was only necessary to throw off the Austrian yoke. So, too, the continuance of the Irish in Ireland has kept open the door for Home Rule. But even imagination cannot see any way of completely solving the Jewish question. The original exodus was child's play to the modern problem. Moses had to do with a people already collected together, only 600,000 in number, that had merely to march out and train itself in the wilderness till it was ready to conquer the tribes that held the nearest country, which happened to be Palestine. But to-day with a race of twelve millions scattered in every country on earth, with no convenient wilderness to muster in, speaking no common language, losing even their common religious religious expression, often mutually hostile, and the mass of them too poor to emigrate—or too rich—it is scarcely possible even to conceive a plan for their re-gathering, much less carry it out. No wonder the folk-imagination looked to miracle for the solution. Even were a new Judæa successfully established, the great mass would long remain scattered as to-day. In so far as the Jewish problem embraces the fate of all Jews, an Itoland could not solve it. The regathering of the Jews in any one country is, humanly speaking, impossible, and least possible in Palestine. The dispersion of the Jews can only be remedied by dissolution. Nor would a new Judæa serve as a political protection for the masses scattered everywhere else, as Zionists cloudily imagine. Neither Servia nor Bulgaria could protect its compatriots in Turkey, save by the sword, nor could all the historic glories of Greece guarantee the equality of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire. The notion, too, that

### IF ITOLAND WERE IN ZION,

all the Jews in the world would rank as Zionists, citizens of a country which the overwhelming majority had never seen, travelling, I suppose, with passports issued in Palestine, and paying their taxes in shekels to the David Lloyd George of Jerusalem, is so childish that its existence would be incredible were it not surpassed in infantility by the Zionist notion of our existing political relation to this yet uncreated State. It is important, if we are to set to work as practical men and not as philanthropists or poets, that we should see the Jewish situation as it is, though I am aware of the preference of the blind for being led by the blind. Nothing indeed had brought me more odium than the uncomfortable habit of keeping my eyes open and trying to learn. This is supposed to be inconsistent with the career of a politician. Because when I was first won over to Zionism I was hypnotised by the legend that Palestine was empty and derelict, it was regarded as most disloyal that I should discover and—still worse!—publish that this little territory contained already 600,000 Arabs as against 100,000 Jews, and that over 98 per cent. of its soil was in the hands of non-Jews. Well, consistency may be a political virtue, but I see no virtue in consistent lying. An airy assumption that the Arabs will obligingly trek out of Palestine is the only answer I can get from Zionists to this colossal objection. Dr. Macalister, the Palestine expert, writing in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, thinks it much more in accordance with past history that hordes of Arabs should sweep into Palestine from the adjoining Arabia. "The Arab," he prophesies, "will remain master at the end as he was in the beginning." But the Zionists keep on proclaiming that "only in Palestine" is a Jewish renaissance possible. But, where out of every seven men you meet six are Arabs—not to mention the all-pervasive atmosphere of Christ and Christianity—it is not easy to see where the Jewish atmosphere could come in. You must surely get much more of it on the East Side of New York, where nearly half a million Jews live within a single square mile. In Palestine you would expect Jews to be Arabised. And, as a matter of fact, as Dr. J. Klausner, one of the greatest modern Hebraists, reports in the *Jewish Review* for November, the

### ASSIMILATION TO THE ARABS

has already begun in Palestine. "The Hebrew colony Rosh-Pinah and the Arabic village Djuni," he tells us, "stand side by side. Yet all the Hebrew children of Rosh-Pinah speak Arabic as well as Hebrew, whereas among all the Arab children of Djuni I saw only one who spoke a little Hebrew." Moreover, the Jews of Palestine, Dr. Klausner informs us, receive from the Arabs their customs and manner of life, as well as their language Even when they speak Yiddish or Hebrew they use Arab words for the necessaries of life or the things of the soil, and some of the vaunted Jewish colonies have not even a Hebrew, but only an Arabic name. There are already four Arabic papers in Palestine. What guarantee then is there that Palestine will produce real Jews rather than Arabs of the Jewish persuasion? "Only in Palestine," forsooth! Life laughs at theories. Nor can I any longer claim that Itoland is an immediate practical necessity—to receive our emigrating masses, against whom America is about to close her doors. This was my original ground of appeal: to prepare against the evil day when our brothers would have no outlet of escape from the Pale of persecution. When the Ito was founded, this panic fear pervaded all Jewry and was voiced by the late Chief Rabbi in his historic question: *Wohin?* Whither? To which I replied: *Nach Itoland.* To Itoland. But this fear I now believe to be a mere bogey. And if there is no danger of America shutting her doors, there is no need of an immediate land of refuge. And if there were such a need, no new settlement could possibly cope with even a tenth of the emigrants who pour out of Russia into America, though since needs must when the devil drives the herculean efforts that would be made in Itoland under those circumstances might well work miracles. But in the absence of such a driving force, and with America remaining open, not five per cent. of the emigration would turn to Itoland. The great bulk would still go to the United States. As a propagandist, I am sorry to part with

### THE BOGEY OF A CLOSING AMERICA.

People are so much readier to consider the needs of their brothers than their own Were I a real politician I would hide away all I have learnt in the last six years; I prefer to bury the bogey. Despite the late Chief Rabbi's cry of despair, despite the ever-increasing anti-Semitism of the Eastern States, despite the endless attempts at restrictive legislation, and the apprehensions of our American philanthropists, despite the annual alarums and perpetual panic-mongering, a closer acquaintance with the problem has convinced me that the danger is imaginary. We hear a great outcry about the rejection of Jews at the ports of America: well, let us look at the figures. For the year ending June 1902, 80 595 Jews were admitted and 1,064 rejected, or about 1¼ per cent, But against 31 566 Greeks admitted, 1,396 were rejected, *i.e.*, the percentage of Greeks rejected is about 3½ times that of the Jews. The Irish with 33 922 admissions to 576 rejections, or nearly 1¾ per cent. are treated considerably worse than the Jews, despite the immense Irish influence in the States. As for the English they fare almost twice as badly as the Jews, with 1,117 rejections out of only 49,689 admissions! No, America will not close her ports to the Jew because a Continent cannot behave like a country—especially an empty Continent. Seventy times the size of Great Britain, the United States have only double her population. One State (Nevada) as large as Britain has only the population of Brighton. Without emigrants the emptier States cannot possibly develop at the rate they desire, and if they shut out emigration a great cry for labour would soon go up to heaven and Washington. Now they could not possibly shut out the Jew without shutting out all the other white races. The two million votes of the Jews already in possession would be solid against an injustice like that. Nor is there any probable literacy or health test that myriads of Jews could not overleap. Moreover, if emigration were shut out, a fatal blow would be struck at the shipping interests. Without steerage passengers to America, the bulk of the steamers could not afford to run, the first-class passengers would have to pay far higher rates, and even the millionaires would be seriously discommoded by the infrequency of steamers. Despite the most democratic of Presidents, the shipping interests will have their influence in Congress. In short, America will remain open to the Jew because it pays all round. You have no need to rely on the Christian kindness of America, nor on

### THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

that dominates New York harbour and welcomes the weary refugee. These count for something. But there is a solider basis—the almighty dollar. In the wise words of Andrew Carnegie: "It would pay to give a premium for every able-bodied man and woman of good character that could be induced to come here." It is precisely because I soon discovered that Itoland could not be an immediate practical refuge, if only because of the years necessary to find it, that the Ito, while making the quest of such a land its central line of activity, established also a branch line to America in the shape of the Galveston work. This, too, had behind it the fear that America, provoked by the congestion of Jews in New York and the Eastern cities, would close her ports to them, and it was thought that if the flow could be diverted inland, west of the Mississippi, the arguments of the restrictionists would be silenced. But quite apart from its dubious tactical reasons, it was a good move economically. In the small rising towns of the West, life was healthier and labour better-paid than in the slums of the East, and a new and vast region was thus opened up for Jewish emigration. The *modus operandi* consisted mainly in teaching the Russian Jew that Galveston was the best port of entry, and from Galveston distributing him scientifically to towns where work could be found for him. Now not only is this branch line infinitely more important as immediate practical politics than the central line—not only will it become increasingly important with the opening of the Panama Canal—but it carries within itself a secondary solution in the event of the primary proving impossible. For

### AMERICA HAS AMPLE ROOM FOR ALL

the six millions of the Pale; any one of her fifty States could absorb them. And next to being in a country of their own, there could be no better fate for them than to be all together in a land of civil and religious freedom, of whose constitution Christianity forms no part, and where their collective votes would practically guarantee them against future persecution. The drawback to this solution is that the masses could not afford to emigrate from Russia, and it is forbidden to pay their fares. But this very Galveston work, with the experience it gave me of the emigrants who must be the material of Itoland, made it clear to me why Itoland will not attract any large number of Jews while America remains open. For despite the better labour conditions in the great West, and although a spontaneous movement Westwards has now set in from the Eastern sea-board as well as from Russia, New York remains the giant magnet of the race. It is not merely because of its synagogues, Kosher restaurants, Yiddish journals and theatres, but because kinsman goes to kinsman and the million Jews already there radiate out lines of communication all over Russia. Only those without relatives or townsmen in New York, or those who have already failed in New York, will turn to the West. And I am compelled to the conclusion that Itoland, which I had imagined would have all the Russian Pale to draw upon, will in reality appeal only to that very limited class which is without relatives or kinsmen in New York, to which should even be added Canada or the Argentine. The migration of the Jew follows, in short, what may be called

### THE FAMILY LINE.

Another line it follows is the bread-line: in the case of the wealthier or the more ambitious, the gold-line. The line of idealism, though a rare individual may travel on it, must be set outside practical politics. Few Zionists go to Palestine, fewer Itoists would go to Itoland. The Yemen Jews, who are the most valuable accession Palestine has had for centuries, are now going there along the bread-line and to escape the troubles in Arabia. They are not Zionists. They would as readily go to Itoland. There is in our archives an appeal from a number of Palestinian agriculturists asking to be sent to our territory. Man cannot live by bread alone, neither can he live without it. But, it will be asked, if the branch line is more important practically than the central line, why not close up the central line? If the Ito is already in process of solving the problem of Jewish emigration, which it started out to solve, why not concentrate on that solution? If Itoland will not at once attract the Jewish masses, and could not receive and support them if it did, why go on to build it? As well ask why Noah should have built the Ark! Itoland is

### A PREPARATION FOR THE DELUGE.

All the Jews on the branch line are going nowhere: it is only the Jews on the central line that would be on the road back to a Jewish polity. Immediate practical measures have their advantages; but if they are immediate, they are not radical, and if they are to be radical, they cannot be immediate. The Jewish people has been preserved almost exclusively by its religion, as a tortoise is protected by its shell. With the decay of the shell, the organism it guarded must go. I do not say the Jews will disappear in a day, or as at the wave of a conjuror's wand. A people dies as slowly as it is born. But just as a tortoise turned three hundred may be said to have seen its best days, though a century of torpid existence be still before it, so we may say of ourselves that we are at the beginning of the end. America is the land of refuge, but it is also "The Melting Pot." No people in history has ever been able to live unmelted in the bosom of a bigger people, except when safeguarded by a separate religion. Even Palestine, we have seen, has no magic virtue against the Arab majority. And the religion of American Jewry is not strong and separate enough to save the American Jews from absorption. Even the East side of New York speaks Yiddish with a twang. And the bulk of American Jewry knows more of Christian science than of the Talmud, or even the Mosaic code; thousands of the rising generation have never seen phylacteries or carried a palm-branch, or sat in a Tabernacle. In the small new towns of the West, the poor Jew drifts into the Church as easily as the rich Jew in the Eastern towns. In the *Yiddish Gazette* of New York for March 7th, there is an instructive answer given by an emigrant to the reproach that he had joined an Episcopalian congregation. "Why not?" he said. "In the Church I am told to be good. in the Temple I am told to be good. In the Church the organ is playing. In the Temple the organ is playing. In the Church Christian choir-girls are singing. In the Temple, Christian choir-girls are singing. Why should we not

### ALL DAVVEN TOGETHER?"

(Loud laughter). Asked how he could believe in Jesus, he replied that a Jewish Rabbi had preached that Jesus was a great Hebrew prophet, and the reassurance he received from the Episcopalian Rabbi that stress was no longer laid on the immaculate conception had set his conscience completely at rest. (Laughter). After some observations on the Sabbath Question, which Mr. Zangwill termed "our problem of the Sphinx," he proceeded: Only in Itoland could the Jew be at one with himself, for Itoland would naturally be established upon as orthodox a basis as possible, leaving the religious development of the new Judæa to the natural progress of time and the lessons of the new environment. The case for an Itoland as for Zionism is unanswerable. The enemies of both have wasted whole arsenals of powder and shot in fighting the theory underneath either. But it is only in the realm of practice that they are assailable. The abstract arguments against them are not logical but pathological: the self-deception of a race whose faculty of self-government has grown atrophied by disuse. And even the arguments of life,

### THE BRUTE LOGIC OF FACTS,

are not absolutely crushing. The Jewish problem could be solved were it not for the Jews. When the ancient Greeks colonised it was a solemn religious proceeding. The colonists were headed by priests from the mother-city, carrying the sacred fire. Every class was represented. When Jewish colonisation is spoken of, though it is the more sacred problem of getting a mother-city, it is always conceived as something for the poor. When our forefathers returned from Babylon it was to the sound of song, of stringed instruments and cymbals. Even those who preferred to take the waters of Babylon escorted the patriots on the way and loaded them with gifts. But the rich Jews of to-day not only shrink from a Jewish soil, they will not let even the poor acquire it. The Englishman, sailing past Madeira, cried out "What a beautiful island: Why haven't we taken it?" The English Jew is so little anglicised that when he was offered a tract in British East Africa, he shrieked aloud in agony. "Go to the French Jews, or to the German Jews," cried one of our greatest philanthropists, "and see how they would like having a colony in *their* dominions." It is

### A FRENZIED FEAR,

you see, that one's own status would be lowered, that the word Jew would be distinguished from Englishman, Frenchman, or German, as of course it nowhere is to-day. The Italian Jews, too, would have shuddered had the Ito pursued the colonisation of Cyrenaica, though to obtain Cyrenaica for the Italians called forth their most ardent sacrifices—ill-requited by that outburst of anti-Semitism. The Jew who absorbs everything from the environment absorbs also its anti-Semitism. Jewish anti-Semitism is the chief obstacle to Itoland. In Egypt no Jew had any power except Moses, and he was fortunately a Territorialist. To-day the Jewish power in every country almost limits us to territories belonging to countries that have no Jews. And in these days of earth-hunger, when Great Powers are ready to go to war for any tract, however tropical or derelict, it is difficult enough at the best to find an undeveloped temperate territory not politically ear-marked. Add that the land must be sufficient of an Earthly Paradise to attract the emigrating masses, and that an opposition Press exists to declare the Garden of Eden itself

### A MALARIOUS SWAMP OF POISONOUS APPLE TREES,

with a serpent that has set himself up to destroy the hopes of Israel, and you will not wonder if during the last six years I have often repeated to myself the old nursery rhyme:—

> Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
> Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
> All the King's horses and all the King's men
> Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

In one sense, of course, I have already admitted that Humpty Dumpty cannot be put together again. But you *can* have a *whole* Humpty Dumpty, because you can grow a new one. You have a stock scattered everywhere, but nowhere growing freely and beautifully, and slips of this stock can be transplanted to a more natural environment. Fortunately it is a prolific stock. The midwives of Egypt already noted its liveliness. Large families may be dying out in Christendom, not so in Judæa. The other day I opened the *Jewish World* and saw a picture of a Jewish colony. But on closer inspection it was only our friend

### DR. GASTER IN THE BOSOM ON HIS FAMILY.

Think what an asset a single family like that would be to an Itoland, think of all the capacities and talents it carries, with its illustrious heredity on both sides. A dozen such families would suffice for the nucleus of a colony. The "Mayflower" carried only 102 passengers. Only 42,360 Judæans—men, women, and children—returned from Babylon. It is 1 843 years since Humpty Dumpty fell from the Wall, and if the Jews had not wailed so much at that Wall they could have had a country twenty times over. Even within the nineteenth century they could have had Natal, which its native Chief gave to Nathaniel Isaacs, and that they could have ruled it our Chairman has proved. Rome was not built in a day, and the damage of 1,843 years cannot be repaired in a night. But if we may think in centuries—in our dream of reconstruction—and if we have all time before us, it is only on condition that we begin to-day. Manana—to-morrow—is the Spanish weakness, and to judge from the creed of Maimonides, "although the Messiah's coming be delayed, yet will I daily hope for his coming"—Maimonides, with true Jewish assimilativeness, had caught the malady of his native Spain. If Jews do not begin to-day, and in the right place, and on the right plan, no power in heaven or earth will save them from the consequences of their own slackness. This theory is not so unorthodox as it sounds, for God himself, according to the 23rd chapter of Exodus, disclaims the power of over-riding natural law. He will drive out the inhabitants of Palestine, he promises, the Hivite, the Canaanite, and the Hittite. But not in one year, "lest the land become desolate and the beast of the field multiply against thee." "By little and little," the text repeats, "I will drive them out from before thee, until thou be increased and inherit the land." Obviously, it would have been easy enough for Omnipotence to destroy the wild beasts or increase the Jews by miracle. But such is not the conception of Providence in the Bible—that much misunderstood *thesaurus* of our early national literature. The laws of nature cannot be set aside, even in giving the Promised land to the Chosen People. And it is not otherwise now; and it never will be otherwise. If

### THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW JUDÆA

is not laid in our generation, it is less and not more probable that it will be laid in any later generation. All who object to its being laid must instantly expunge any such hope from their prayer books and concentrate their attention upon some alternative method of solving the Jewish problem. A prayer not accompanied by an effort is an impiety. One of these alternative methods would be the re-adjustment of Judaism to life, active missionary work, and the disappearance of the Jews in a Judaised world. Even so, it would be no bad thing to create an Itoland peopled with the original stock. Two questions remain. Where is Itoland to be? Who will go there, and will they be able to colonise it? The first of these questions is the real difficulty. There is literally no land on earth which has not been brought to our attention during our long quest. One gentleman wrote to me that Spain was willing to sell one of her colonies and he could act as agent. All he asked was two things: (1) The throne; (2) Salary and expenses. (Loud laughter). Another man recommended an island that seemed indeed large and empty, only it was in the Antarctic—and

### THE MAN IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(Renewed laughter). Our hopes and efforts, while ubiquitous, have mainly hovered round British East Africa, Australia, Canada, Cyrenaica, Mesopotamia (which I have not yet given up), and Angola. As the report of our scientific expedition to Angola is now in the Press, it would be premature to deal with that proposition here, nor is this academic meeting a suitable occasion for propaganda. I will pass, with your permission, to the question of who would go there, if there ever is a "There," and would they be able to colonise? That the comfortable classes will not go we are told *ad nauseum*, and it is indeed a sickening fact. But the answer is, that they are not needed. With nearly 100,000 Jews already streaming out of Russia every year—a number equal to the whole white population of Natal—there is abundant material to hand, even if, so long as America is open, Palestine itself would not draw the bulk away. Those unattached souls who now go to Galveston would be available for attracting to Itoland, supplemented by agriculturists for whom Galveston does not cater. Examining an average list of a batch of 182 Jews who emigrated to Galveston in the latter half of last year, and whose average earnings are now ten dollars a week, thanks to the guidance of Mr. Scheff and his zealous co-workers, I find, as you may expect, the majority more suited for civilisation than for colonisation; butchers and bakers, and *Menorah*-makers, peddlers and merchants and diamond-polishers, teachers and tanners and tinners, barbers and hairdressers, and enough tailors to dress all Central Africa. (Laughter.) There is even a confectioner and a collar-button maker. But the more muscular callings—how are *they* represented? Well, there is only one farm labourer, but that I explained to you. But there are four labourers who sound promisingly stupid (though they get as much as twelve dollars a week), there is a wine-presser, who sounds idyllic, and among

### OTHERS WHOM ROBINSON CRUSOE WOULD HAVE FOUND USEFUL

are five blacksmiths, seven carpenters, eight locksmiths and three drivers (even if in America they only drive cabs). A saddler, a turner, and two electrical workers might also find work in a colony, and so would the several painters, assuming they are not artists. (Laughter.) The cabinet-maker, too, would be welcome, provided he did not try to govern. (Renewed laughter). No, I see no reason for doubting we have material—is not Russia full of old soldiers steeled and tempered on the frozen fields of Manchuria? And some of these emigrants are splendid fellows—I once went to Bremen to receive a batch of thirty rejected by the United States for poor physique. There were seven Goliaths among them. The "poor physique" was a poor excuse for a political attempt to wreck our movement. At Bremen, too, when I visited the emigrants' lodging-houses, I was told that the prevailing frowsiness and discomfort was only what the steerage passenger expects and would produce if he did not find it. He washed, for instance, only at taps, but at taps that would only run so long as pressed, so that he must wash one-handed. Otherwise it was alleged he would

### NEVER TROUBLE TO TURN OFF THE TAP.

And so in more delicate matters. He was pictured to me by the local authorities as a mere savage, with the dimmest notions of decency: an animal whose transportation was profitable. It is the conception which, I regret to say, determines the general treatment of the emigrant throughout Europe, and on the Atlantic—for police, sailors and officials of every kind he is mere freight. But, however, this conception may be deserved by the general European emigrant, it is not true of our Galveston emigrants, for we received the other day a petition signed by eighty of them, complaining not only of the gross abuses on the route in the way of insult, rough handling and trickery, and the sexes being herded together, but also of such minutiæ as soiled bed-linen, tapless boilers in which dirty vessels are dipped, insipid tea, meals served without order, and the absence of rubbish boxes for orange-peel. Hardly the manners of hooligans, you see. No wonder that Dr. Jochelmann, our Russian organiser, after his recent journey through the area of immigration, reported that emigrants of ours whom he had known in Russia as crushed, worn-out,

### HOPELESS AND PROSPECTLESS PARIAHS,

he found again in America holding up their heads, decently dressed, living in bright clean flats, their children at school, themselves often attending evening classes, and invariably aspiring to American citizenship. I say this is as good material for nation-building as exists anywhere in the world, and that a sufficient proportion is suitable even for the rough work of building the foundations of a nation. And that this material would be available for an Itoland is not a mere theory. It happens that a statement recently appeared in the Russo-Jewish Press that the Ito had obtained a concession in Honduras. It is not true, but neither is it so false as many newspaper reports. The Ito has more than once considered Honduras. A Jewish Consul in New Orleans has even offered me a concession he professes to have acquired for 10,000 colonists, to be styled "Palestine." Dr. Jochelman visited him on my behalf at New Orleans. But no decision has yet been taken, and this premature publication, for which the Consul seems responsible, has painfully fluttered the Russian Pale. But incidentally it has revealed the acute demand for an Itoland. I am sorry that time does not permit me to read you some of the applications in full, for they throw such vivid side-lights upon the Jewish problem. But a few samples I can give you. After reading some applications and enquiries concerning a Jewish settlement from Jews mainly in Russia, Mr. Zangwill proceeded: The sceptic, however, may still urge that there is no proof that the Jew alone could succeed in creating a colony. Fortunately, the days are past when this needed proving. Time was when people could ask: "Can the Jew be a farmer?" Now, as Dr. Schechter wittily put it to me, the question is: "Can the farmer be a Jew?" Twenty years ago, before Baron de Hirsch commenced his epoch-seeking experiments in the Argentine, the first question may have been in order. To-day the second is the only serious question. M. Franz Philippson, acting President of the Ica, or Jewish Colonisation Association, which administers Baron de Hirsch's great legacy, and now boasts of colonies comprising altogether over 20,000 souls in the Argentine alone, says in his picturesque presidential address, published in the Report of 1912, "The traveller who arrives at Santa Isabel in the spring passes on the high road between the bright and gay cottages of the Jewish peasantry. In the fields to right and left the labourers are at work. The children come home from school in wagonetts, or riding, perched by twos or threes on the great horses that they handle like skilled riders. It is

### A PICTURE THAT BRINGS TEARS TO THE EYES.

Our founder, who undertook to lead Jews back to the work of the soil, would have been amply rewarded if he could have lived to see the realisation of his dream." If I could only agree with M. Philippson that the dream has been realised! For how does his eloquent oration end? I quote it because I think it should become historic. "It is no longer a question of asking ourselves how to people our Colonies, but rather how to find all the land that is asked of us." In these words, M. Philippson has written the indictment of the Ica, and the justification of the Ito. Here has the Ica after twenty years of painful experience found out how to colonise in the Argentine; it is functioning admirably, and lo! the whole scheme of salvation is arrested by lack of land! One has heard of plucking success from the very heart of failure; the Ica has plucked failure from the very heart of success. I have no desire now to enter into controversy, but the most academic view of the subject must register as a fact of history the fiasco avowed by M. Philippson—a fiasco obviously due to thinking in estates instead of thinking in territories. Had Baron de Hirsch's dream really been fulfilled, would the Ito be now flooded with these pathetic inquiries? Would the South Russian group lament they "have no place to go to?" A place would have shone before all the oppressed like a star. A place which every emigrant would have made easier for the next, and which we should feel was growing with every passing year into the land of heart's desire. The Argentine colonisation ought by now to have been as great a magnet for the agricultural classes as New York for the industrial classes. The 20 000 souls could have been the nucleus of national redemption, instead of 20,000 units, further split up into nine colonies, widely sundered. And as to Dr. Schechter's question, you will have noted the name "Santa Isabel"—presumably

### THE SAINTED ISABELLA

who expelled the Jews from Spain. It is true M. Philippson speaks as if what Baron de Hirsch undertook was to lead Jews back to the work of the soil. If this be so Baron de Hirsch's reputation as a practical man must sink even lower than mine. For at the time he undertook to lead Jews back to the soil there were 100,000 Jews working on the soil in Russia, and according to the Ica's own statistics there were at the close of the nineteenth century more Jewish agriculturists in Russia than in all the Ica's colonies in Europe, Asia, and America put together. And as you will have gathered from the applications to the Ito they are not happy there. M. Philippson has forgotten the more important half of Baron de Hirsch's undertaking—to lead the Jews out of Russia. That and not the manufacture of farmers was the real motive, Indeed, M. Philippson himself honestly recognises that people may ask, "What are ten thousand prosperous families in face of the hundreds of thousands who suffer in Russia or Roumania?" But his answer to the question is unconvincing. The Ica has only been at work twenty years. It is the old plea for time. I say that two hundred years will make no appreciable difference unless the plan of operation is revised and enlarged. It is not time that is lacking but the will. It is not the interest of the oppressed Jews that is the first consideration, but the interests of the comfortable Jews. If the Ica does not set itself to create a Jewish homeland, it is not for fear of failure but

### FOR FEAR OF SUCCESS.

And what is the Ica's alternative to Itoland. Perpetual motion. Are the Argentine tracts full up? The Ica, like the Jew, must move on. And it *has* moved on—to Brazil, Now, there could hardly be a better place than Brazil for attempting an Itoland. It is as large as Europe. It has a quarter of the population of England. But the first Brazil Colony is smaller than Lord Rothschild's estate at Tring Park; it holds as yet fifty-six families. No cosy feeling of coming to a great colony of brothers, whose labours have paved the way. The enormous economies to be effected by concentration ignored. All the labours of the pioneers repeated. Again the forest primeval. Again the painful experiments in a new environment. Another set of supervisors, a new army of officials. What wonder if the Ica Report, with its customary laudable candour, confesses that this colony in Brazil—now happily progressing—lived for four years principally on the subsidies of the Ica. All this colossal expense to produce a hot-house Jew in the municipality of Holy Maria! But if it is desirable to make Jewish farmers, why cannot they be made naturally? Why in costly colonies? Canada will give any Jewish lad of eighteen 160 acres. Thousands of Jewish farmers are now settling of themselves in the States, on farms already cleared, and in fostering that individual movement back to the soil, the Ica is doing much better work than in making colonies under glass. The whole notion of Jewish colonies is moonshine, part of that

### DREAMY ROMANTICISM

with which the business man confronts the Jewish problem. Jewish colonies that form themselves are all very well. But Jewish colonies artificially created are wicked extravagence for so poverty-stricken a people. Such colonies are only valuable as a means to an end—and that end the salvation of the Jews. I am glad to find that in 1910 the Ica purchased a tract in Brazil 17 times as large as the first. Although still only the size of a large private estate, it suggests a growing perspective, and perhaps by the time this tract is full, the Ica may have awakened to the necessity of acquiring a real territory in Brazil or elsewhere. At present, it has learnt nothing by its Argentine experience, for the report ends with the naïve remark that the new tract is surrounded by colonies under the auspices of the Brazilian Government, and that land prices are going up! No possibility of expansion, you see, while its own success must put up the price of land against itself. Surely it is clear that the Ica should acquire and administer a territory as the Chartered Company administers Rhodesia! For the salvation of the Jews cannot be achieved without a territory for the Jews. Even America—the second-best solution—has the limitation I have pointed out, that the mass of Jews are too poor to emigrate there, and if their fares are paid by a society they are not admitted. But an Itoland would not ask who paid their fares, merely were they strong enough and healthy enough for the pioneering work. The pathetic specimens of poor physique would not be allowed to sail there, as to America, only to find

### THE DOOR SLAMMED

in their faces; the stream would be sifted in Russia itself. Only when the foundations were laid, would the weaker be admitted. And these foundations could only be securely laid by voluntary groups, possessing their own capital. Such groups, you have already heard, are not lacking. I have purposely kept my picture low in tone. I have put before you only facts and figures. But it would not be fair to our people to omit altogether that ideal aspect which Mr. Winston Churchill summarised so eloquently when he wrote: "I agree most heartily with the spirit of Mr. Zangwill's letter to the *Times* of December 12th, 1905. I recognise the supreme attraction to a scattered and persecuted people of a safe and settled home. . . . Such a plan contains a soul and enlists in its support energies, enthusiasms and a driving-power which no scheme of individual colonisation can ever command. . . . I do not feel that the noble vision you behold so vividly ought to be allowed to fade." And this vision, if it fades to-day, when shall it grow bright again? A wise man has said, "Marriage is a very serious decision, but so is celibacy." Celibacy is not less serious a decision because it is not made definitely, because one drifts into it. And no less serious a decision for the Jewish people is

### DISAPPEARANCE OR ETERNAL EXILE.

For these are the only alternatives to Itoland. Whoever is against Itoland and yet desires the Jewish people to survive acquiesces in an eternity of dispersion—the next two thousand to be as the last two thousand. What a decision! Disappearance in a Judaised world would be infinitely preferable. But one can scarcely hope for that nobler form of disappearance. Remember that not a single Jewish representative of the Jews who returned to England in the 17th century remains to-day. Think of France, whose greatest Jew, Bergson, laments the unwillingness of Jews "to melt entirely while we are in the pot." Think of Germany, where the greatest anxiety now prevails among the more cultured element of Jewry to prove that the Jew is not of inferior clay to the Teuton, but quite assimilable by Germany without degradation—to the Teuton. No, if the Jew decides to disappear it will probably be by way of a long-drawn comedy of hypocrisy and unmanliness, which will absorb the wealthier classes and leave the poorer Jews to their fate, without even such protection as the existence of a powerful class affords them to-day. The other decision calls upon all that is strong and noble in the race. But it calls for no work more strenuous than has already been successfully accomplished under the auspices of the Ica. It calls merely for a more business-like plan and a larger scale of operations. It disturbs no contented Jew; it questions no existing citizenship; it discourages no existing patriotism. It takes those unable or unwilling to remain in their present lands, and, while affording them individual prosperity, uses them as the instruments for a larger national end. The stream of Jewish emigration contains adequate resources for a Jewish renaissance from the soil up. The globe, though politically occupied, still contains undeveloped healthy territories, respecting which negotiations are yet possible, negotiations which could be better carried on by our powerful financiers than by a humble scribe. Itoland can even be run at a profit. Not a few land development companies have approached me to get Jewish labourers. It is the absence of a labour force that is their greatest difficulty. In

### "THE HAPPY ISLAND"

at His Majesty's Theatre, the natives can only be got to work by a miracle—faked. For Itoland we have in advance a natural supply of labour. The word "Utopia" is too loosely flung about. In the course of this very paper I happened to write the word "nowhere" and my typist put it "now here"—exactly the same letters, you see. Let us say in Hebraic fashion, read not "nowhere," but "now here." One of the great sayings of the Talmud teaches, "It is not thy duty to complete the work, neither hast thou the right to neglect it." The work must be begun, and begun to-day. Were a territory acquired for Jewish colonisation, the Jewish problem would not indeed be "solved," but every year and every century would see it getting nearer and nearer to solution instead of further and further away.

### JUDÆA WOULD HAVE A PLACE IN THE SUN.

There would be growing up between the soil and the sky and in the bracing air of self-government, a sturdier and manlier breed of Jews, attracting to themselves all that was best in the lands of the exile, developing their national genius for social justice, for art and learning, and becoming as the Prophets taught a witness to the nations. Disappearance would be comedy, continuance tragedy, re-appearance an epic poem. (Loud cheers)

## THE SOLIDARITY OF JUDAISM.

### DR. GOLLANCZ PLEADS FOR A JEWISH PUBLIC OPINION.

Rabbi Professor Dr. Hermann Gollancz, in the course of his sermon from Ecclesiastes vii., at the Bayswater Synagogue on Sabbath last, remarked: As regards the never-ending problem of Jewish persecution, are we, indwellers of countries comparatively free from religious oppression, quite sure that we have done and are doing our duty by those who, through force of circumstances, are unable to help themselves in the conflict? I do not mean whether we are ready to help by donations or otherwise when the evil is knocking at our doors. But I will repeat the question I asked some nine years ago, and I rejoice to think that at last indications are not wanting that something of the sort is in process of fulfilment. Some nine years ago I asked: Where is the spirit of solidarity among Jews the world over? Where is the concrete expression of that spirit to be found in some harmonious conclave of Jews, some regular periodical conference of representative Jews drawn from every important country or district of the world where our people reside, meeting to discuss the present conditions and future prospects of Jews and Judaism. You point to the Zionism of the day. But this movement is not representative of all countries and sections. And yet it has its merits; it shows the way to a larger and broader movement; it rouses the lethargic spirit of those who have never moved before; it speaks to the indifferent Jew, to the self-satisfied Jew, to the selfish Jew, and shows the need for combined action, for a united front, for external evidence of belief in the mission and ultimate triumph of Judaism and its ideals. Who can deny that modern Zionism—limited in scope though it be—has already roused some of the sleepless from their dream? Who can deny that most of our people are asleep still and have not yet been awakened to the need for general combined action between the Jews of all countries, determined to show that we are a people still, that we are a power still, that we believe we have a mission still, and that we mean to preserve our individuality as a race and as a religion? Is it perhaps that, in our quasi-happy state, we have in the past exhibited ourselves before the world as weaklings, as faithless to our own ideals, as sluggish in the fulfillment of our national duty, as blind to our own faults and failings, as spoilt children in the more prosperous days of our denizenship, that we are now and again doomed to hear ourselves rebuked by those not of our faith for our spiritual and religious deterioration as a people. When "we apply our hearts" in all sincerity "to know and to search . . . and to seek out the reason of things" as they occur in our present history as Jews, the line of thought which I have just indicated may perhaps supply something towards the solution of the problem.

WANDSWORTH AND BALHAM HEBREW CONGREGATION.—The consecration of the temporary synagogue took place last Sunday. The Rev. N. Goldston officiated and delivered a sermon, which was followed by a prayer. The musical portions of the service were rendered by the choir of the South-East London Synagogue, under the direction of Mr. A. Hizer. Mr. E. Miller, B.Sc., presided at the organ. The members were afterwards entertained in the classrooms. Mrs. Hayman, of Kelmscott Road, has presented the synagogue with a white cover for the Reading-desk.

THE Commissioner of Police for the City of London has recently given permission for the holding of a special course with Esperanto for City policeman, at the Snow Hill Police Station. The class, which consists of twenty-five pupils and is progressing rapidly, is being taught by Mr. Harry A. Epstein, the Esperantist-Consul for London.

JEWISH INSTITUTE.—The concert on Sunday was under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Waldman. Songs were rendered by the Misses L. Moskow, Weiner, G. Simons, Mrs. Waldman, Messrs. A. Lewis, E. Kahn and J. Waldman, recitations by Mr. P. Harris, violin solos by Mr. H. Woolf, pianoforte solos by Mrs. S. Skudder and Mr. H. Parr.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION.—Last Saturday evening Mr. Tribich read a paper on "Imperialism." Messrs. N. Lazarus, W. Hyman, and Bloomberg took part in the discussion which ensued.

# A Sermon for the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* Jewish Chronicle.]

## THE FOUR SABBATHS.

"*This month shall be unto you the beginning of months.*"—*Exodus xii., 2.*

The New Moon of Nisan, which we shall celebrate in the course of the next few days, reminds us of the approach of the great Festival of Freedom, occurring a fortnight later. Unlike other festivals, the Passover does not enter into the calendar unannounced, so to speak. It is introduced and prepared for by four special Sabbaths, which act as heralds to notify its coming. The present Sabbath, פרשת החדש, treats of the institution of Nisan as the first of the months, and of the Paschal Lamb offered on the fourteenth of the month. It has been preceded by פ׳ שקלים, which treats of the half-shekel, that rich and poor alike were to give towards the support of the Sanctuary; by פ׳ פרה, which describes the mysterious law of the Red Heifer, whose ashes purified the unclean and rendered impure those who were already clean; and by פ׳ זכור, which tells us to bear in mind the perpetual enmity of Amalek. These four Sabbaths represent four cardinal Jewish teachings, four points of connection with the approaching Festival of Freedom.

### Jews and Family Life.

No great flight of the imagination is needed to picture Moses wrapt in deep thought and planning schemes of world-wide significance as the time drew near for the final accomplishment of the task to which he had devoted himself for so many years—the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian thraldom and their constitution as a nation of free men; a nation who would persist for all time and in all lands; an indestructible nation; a people equipped with the power to withstand all the shocks of history, and outlive the mightiest nations with whom they should be brought into the clash of conflict. Suddenly, as he lifts his gaze heavenwards, he finds himself near the great pyramids which the Egyptian King Cheops had constructed. Here, he exclaims, centuries before me stood Abraham our father, and here, thousands of years after me, the races of mankind will gaze in wonderment at these gigantic structures standing square and indestructible to the four winds of heaven, defying the elements and the ages in the pride of their strength. Such would I make my people Israel. I will build them up on a foundation of granite so that they may withstand every attempt of other nations to compass their destruction. And then he hears the Divine voice calling to him: Tell the Children of Israel to assemble before they leave Egypt in their separate families, each family in its own house. Gathering round their table, let each family partake of a sacred meal—a lamb roasted whole, not one bone of which is to be broken, itself a symbol of family unity. Tell them to perform this solemn rite every year that thus they may be instructed that their persistence through the centuries rests upon the granite foundation of family life. Never tire of impressing on them that family unity, concord and harmony, fidelity between husband and wife, love and affection between parents and children, brothers and sisters, kindly relations between masters and dependents will help to preserve Israel for all time from weakening and disintegration; so that while they witness the nations around them crumbling to pieces they may resist the disruptive forces like the indestructible pyramids in whose midst they have been reared. Tell them to partake of this family meal just as they are about to go forth from their Egyptian home, with their loins girt and their wanderers' staves in their hands, and explain to them that wherever they may be destined to wander, whithersoever the nations of the world may drive them forth, they are to preserve intact their family life and the religion of their homes as a source of strength and comfort; in the home they are to gird up their loins for the weary march; their religion will prove a staff on which they can lean and rest in security. Moses receives this revelation from Heaven, and at once he summons the elders of the people and tells them that they are to observe this matter as a perpetual statute for them and their children after them. Thus the lesson taught by the present Sabbath is the thought that an ordered family life is the foundation of a vigorous national life. We must not permit the destroyer to enter our homes to plague them. The destroyer who passes over the Jewish home is irreligion, infidelity, discord.

### The Red Heifer.

After the lapse of a few moths Moses is once more immersed in deep thought; he is in solitary communion with the God of the spirits of all flesh. He has been training his people to become the standard-bearer of the highest ideas, the guardian of mankind's most sacred treasures. But this people have fallen away from their high vocation; they have fashioned for themselves a golden calf after the manner of the gods of Egypt. And as he looks disconsolately on the shivered fragments of the two tables of the Law which in his anger he has dashed to the ground, he asks himself whether the divine revelations he has received are indeed to be lost to the world for whose benefit they have been imparted. Shall he never succeed in liberating his people from their thraldom to the religion of Egypt—that religion of the dead, of graves and mummies and deified corpses? And as he ponders the problem he hears the Heavenly voice calling to him once more. Tell the Children of Israel, it says (Numbers, chapter xix.), these dead bodies to which the Egyptians pay divine honours shall be unclean to My people. He who touches a corpse shall be defiled for seven days. Let the Israelites take a red heifer and burn it to ashes; let them mingle these ashes with living water and therewith cleanse themselves of their contactual impurities. Explain to them that thus they may atone for the sin of the golden calf,[1] whose worship is the worship of the dead, but that every dead body is in itself a source of impurity. Say that this is the fundamental teaching of the law which I have revealed to them,[2] for I reveal Myself through that which is living and free, through that in which the spirit of life, which is My own spirit, breathes, and not through any inanimate bodies. Impress on them again and again that these laws of cleanness and uncleanness embody some of the most exalted ideas of the religion of Israel, which is to teach that God is not to be found in graves,[3] but that He dwells only in the manifestations of life. The development of these ideas will help to keep Judaism young and vigorous to all time. It will preserve Judaism from becoming fossilised, from degenerating into a religion of dead forms and meaningless mummeries, from allying itself with the superstitious worship of dead bodies. Moses himself sought an unknown grave, lest the Israelites might be tempted to pay divine honours to his crumbling dust, for the religion which he taught, and taught through the law of the Red Heifer, is a religion of life and not of death.

### The Sabbath of Remembrance.

At another time the prophetic gaze of the Lawgiver pierces the future. He sees the nations of the world mocking, calumniating, spurning, and oppressing Israel for his fidelity to the worship of the one, true, invisible God. The victims of insensate hate pass before his mind's eye in countless processions. In the midst of his meditations he hears the Divine voice proclaim: "Tell the Children of Israel, Remember what Amalek did to you by the way when you came out of Egypt" (Deuteronomy xxv., 17). Remember how it came about that Amalek dared to attack you. You were in Rephidim, which came to be called Massa-u-Meriba because you stirred up strife and contention there. You questioned, Is the Lord amongst us, or not? and thus you weakened yourselves and exposed yourselves to the attacks of your enemies. But you conquered Amalek when Moses lifted up his hand, and you followed his leadership as a united people; you gave way when his hand fell listless by his side. This is a thought to hold in eternal remembrance. Strife and contention will leave you powerless in the hands of your foes, but united you are invincible. So spake the Divine voice, and the same voice is speaking to us to-day, if we will but listen to it.[4] To what is the weakness of Israel in the presence of his eternal foes to be attributed to-day but to the fact that he is split up into parties each of which denies to the other its title to represent the true Jewish idea? The need of our time is the same that it has ever been—the need of that communal unity which constitutes strength and leads to victory. And each year the Sabbath of Remembrance comes to remind us of our greatest need and to exhort us to unite ourselves against our hereditary foes. In the work of promoting a sense of communal unity, each of us has an equal share, and this is the thought suggested by the fourth Sabbath—שבת שקלים, when we read the lesson elaborated a few weeks ago that we are all equal before God and have an equal interest in the maintenance of the fabric of our communal and religious life. Thus, these Four Sabbaths serve to enunciate four great truths which it is the purpose of our common Judaism to uphold. And because they are truths of such vital importance, it is meet that they should be associated with the great festival about to be celebrated, which calls to mind the momentous event in history in which the religion of Israel had its birth.

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1. תבוא פרה ותכפר על מעשה העגל (Bamidbar Rabba, Parshath Chukath).
2. זאת חקת התורה.
3. לא המתים יהללו יה.
4. היום אם בקולו תשמעו.

## DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Speaking at the Bayswater Synagogue on שבת זכור, Rabbi Dr. H. Gollancz, dwelling at various points of "Remembrance," said: Another reminder on this "Sabbath of Remembrance":—As members of the larger human family, we have to remember and not to forget the great men of other faiths besides those of our own—the pioneers of progress and enlightenment, the martyrs of science and the self-sacrificing missioners of the Word of God—*in fine*, those whom our Sages call חסידי אומות העולם, "the pious ones of other creeds." There is a touch of kinship, therefore, in calling to mind the life-work of a man like Livingstone, in honour of whose birth-centenary celebrations have just taken place. The points of resemblance between this intrepid product of the Scottish people and our own people are clear. We see in both the history of travel and teaching. Like Livingstone, to whom all honour and gratitude are due, who penetrated the dark regions of the earth in the attempt to bring in the light of God's Word and to teach the inhabitants of those regions the elementary lessons of humanity and civilisation, so we "Wandering Jews" have, in the course of the centuries, travelled through the various countries of the world, endeavouring to infuse the lessons and spirit of humanity and brotherhood among the world's inhabitants, and acting as the world's missioners by the light of God's Holy Word.

## ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

### THE FORTHCOMING DINNER.

As already announced a dinner will be held on Tuesday, May 6th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, with the object of raising £8,000 to enable the Anglo-Jewish Association to liquidate a debt to its bankers and to meet its deficits for the next three years. Sir. Edward D. Stern, D.L., a Vice-President of the Association, will be in the Chair. A novel feature in connection with the function will be a reception which Sir Edward and Lady Stern will hold at their residence in Carlton House Terrace after the dinner for the guests present thereat, to whom they will issue special invitations.

## "A PEEP INTO THE JEWISH SOUL."

To the Editor.—From Dr. S. M. MELAMED, "Moriah," The Ridgway, Golder's Green, N.W.

Sir,—I am sorry that Dr. Gaster, presumably, did not make himself acquainted with the contents of my book, "Psychologie des jüdischen Geistes," before writing his review of it which appeared in your excellent "Books and Bookmen" Supplement last week. This must be obvious to anyone who has done me the honour of reading my book, both as regards Dr. Gaster's commissions as well as his omissions.

Much that Dr. Gaster attributes to me in the course of his article cannot be found in my book, and must, therefore, be entirely the product of Dr. Gaster's rich imagination. The rest of his observations Dr. Gaster, in my humble opinion, could well have reserved for some other opportunity.

Young Hebrew Association.—Last Sunday, at Redman's Road Talmud Torah, Dr. A. Büchler delivered a lecture, entitled: "The population of Galilee: Its social and religious standard in the first century." The Rev. L. Mendelsohn, M.A., was in the Chair. In the ensuing discussion the following took part: Miss G. O. Ginzburg, Mrs. Levy, the Rev. Gerald Friedlander, and Messrs. S. Teff, B.A., I. Israelstamm, M. Gross, A. Levene, I. Gourvitch, and the Chairman. On the motion of Mr. D. B. Steinberg, B.Sc., and Miss A. M. Harris, the lecturer was thanked for his address. The debate next Sunday, at which Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. J. Prag, J.P., will be the principal speakers, will be on the work of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Jewish Board of Deputies.

East London Jewish Study Circle.—Last Saturday, Mr. S. Newman, M.A., read a paper on "The History of the Marriage Broker." Among those who took part in the discussion were the Misses E. Hyman and D. Lazarnick, the Rev. M. Braun, B.A., (Chairman), and Messrs. I. Asher, and S. Cohen.

## ABROAD AND THE COLONIES.—*Continued from p. 21.*

known in recent years. Dr. Levi, who had reached an advanced age, died almost forgotten by the present generation. He was a great mathematician and physicist, and knew perfectly sixteen languages, ancient and modern. He was also an accomplished Egyptologist. In addition to a voluminous "Record of Hierarchic Signs," a work of the utmost utility to students of the history of religions, Dr. Levi was the author of a "Hieroglyphic-Coptic-Hebrew Vocabulary," which was the fruit of fourteen years of study and research. He left in manuscript a "Sanscrit Vocabulary," some comments and translations of Egyptian papyri, and in an incomplete state, a colossal work, "The Egyptian Morphology"—a work that had been eagerly looked forward to by students.

Dr. Otto Eduard Cohen, Judge of the Hanseatic Tribunal in Hamburg, has been appointed President of the Court of Appeal.

An enjoyable function in the form of their first official "At Home" was given recently, at Barberton, by the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. D. Wasserberg and Mrs. L. Wasserberg (formerly Miss May Franks, of Hopefield Avenue, Queen's Park, London). The townspeople heartily complimented the Mayor and Mayoress on the success of the "At Home."

## THE HAHAM AND A CONVERSIONIST HOSPITAL.

### MISSTATEMENTS REFUTED.

Dr. Wheeler, Medical Officer of the Hospital in Jerusalem of the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, addressing a meeting at Brighton recently, made the following statement, according to a report in the *English Churchman*:—

> On one occasion Dr. Gaster, who is the leading Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in London, visited the Hospital, and saw a little Jewess dying in a cot over which was written, "In memory of a good soldier of Jesus Christ." He was so touched by the Christian kindness that she had received, and by what he saw in the various wards, that he said with emotion, "Give me your hand, Dr. Wheeler, and may God bless your work."

To a correspondent who drew the Haham's attention to this statement, Dr. Gaster has replied as follows:—

> I am greatly indebted to you for having drawn my attention to the statement, which appeared in *The English Churchman* of March 20th, the cutting of which I herewith return.
>
> If that report be correct, then I must say that except for the fact that I paid a visit to the hospital, all the rest is a scandalous perversion of the truth.
>
> There is not an atom of justification or foundation for the statement alleged to have been made by Dr. Wheeler. I merely went there as an act of courtesy together with Mr. S. J. Cohen, of Manchester, accompanied, I believe, by the English Vice-Consul, and only because it was an English Institution. It is absolutely untrue that I saw there a dying child, or in fact any emblem of Christianity. Moreover, I pointedly asked the doctor and the matron, in the presence of Mr. Cohen and the Vice-Consul, whether any missionary activity was carried on in the hospital, which they most emphatically repudiated, and asked me to enquire of the few patients whom I found there.
>
> I must remind you that the Institution is more less under a Herem issued some years previous to my visit to Jerusalem, so that very few Jewish patients ventured to enter that hospital. It is just because of the allegation upon which the Herem was based that I made my enquiry, to which I received, as I stated above, an emphatic denial. Not satisfied with that, I enquired of the patients; I asked them whether any missionary activity was carried on, and whether any inducement was held out to them to turn Christian. They no less emphatically denied any such attempt. I spoke to the people in Ladino and in Yiddish. One of them being also Rumanian, I also spoke Rumanian so that neither the doctor nor the matron or anyone who was with me could understand what I spoke. I was then led into the kitchen, which was under the supervision of a Sephardic woman, the near relative of one of the Rabbis. She showed me that they had one kitchen for milk and one for meat, special arrangements for Sabbath cooking, and that everything was carried out in strict accordance with the Jewish ritual, and she herself told me that she had not heard anything of Christian missionary work, or any attempt of conversion being carried out in the hospital. Now these are the facts. You can see exactly how little suffices for some people to build upon a whole imaginary structure tending to mislead, or even to weave upon it a whole tissue of deliberate falsehoods.
>
> I am glad that you have given me an opportunity of exposing this new attempt of foisting upon the public a story for which there is not the slightest justification or foundation.

## THE RECENT AMERICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

To the Editor.—From Dr. CYRUS ADLER, Philadelphia.

Sir,—In your comment upon the defeat of the recent Immigration Bill before the American Congress, the following sentence occurs in your editorial note: "It has been stated that the Bill was aimed primarily at Jews, and was a deliberate attempt to shut the Western World to people who flee from Russian persecution and tryanny." This may have been *stated*, but those who have followed the attempts at enacting a law restricting immigration are satisfied that there is no foundation for any such assumption. The major sentiment at the back of the Bill is that of organised labour in the United States, which holds that immigration lowers wages and the standard of living. They are supported by a large number who come from districts where immigrants are scarcely known, and who can see nothing beyong their desire that America should be kept for Americans only. In addition to the provision intended to exempt victims of religious persecution from being subjected to the literacy test, the Bill expressly mentioned Hebrew and Yiddish as test languages. Had the Bill become law, the largest percentage of immigration excluded would have been Italian. While I, too, rejoice at the defeat of the literacy test, I do not like to see the motives of this country misrepresented.

## THE RUSSIAN PASSPORTS QUESTION.

### "An Identical Note."

To the Editor.—From Mr. HERBERT MICHAELIS, "Laurel Bank," 38, Hemstal Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Sir,—The thanks of all true Jews are due to you for your energetic campaign in the Russian Passports Question.

In furtherance of the just object you have in view, and as only by general agitation in the matter can success be attained, I would advocate the holding of protest meetings in the Board Rooms of all the congregations throughout the land, at which a resolution, couched in the following terms, might be submitted:—

> That we, the members of the ——— Congregation, strongly protest against the discrimination exercised by the Russian Government against British subjects of the Jewish faith in the matter of passports, and respectfully urge His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make immediate representations at the Court of St. Petersburg, with a view to securing the unrestricted right of entry into Russia of all His Majesty's law-abiding subjects, regardless of creed.

The intermediate Sunday of Passover—the Festival of Freedom—might be considered an appropriate day for such meetings, and a copy of the above resolution, when carried, would be sent to the Foreign Office and the Press.

## THE JEWS OF TURKEY.

### INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. N. MAYER.

The lecture session at the Jewish Institute, Mulberry Street, was last Saturday evening brought to a close with an appropriate and exceedingly topical lecture, one dealing with the Jews in Turkey. The address was given by Mr. N. Mayer whose close personal relations with the Turkish Empire during the course of many years rendered him peculiarly fit to speak on the subject. There was a large gathering, over which the Haham presided.

In the course of his observations Mr. Mayer said: What the future may have in store it is difficult to say, but to us Jews the affairs which have changed again so dramatically within a few years are

PREGNANT WITH GRAVE DANGERS FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE,

now divided up among the various little Powers of the Balkans and forced to change their political allegiance in the twinkling of an eye. Having referred to the freedom Jews had enjoyed in the Empire Mr. Mayer proceeded: Now things have changed, and it is not pleasant to state that things have not changed for the better. Even if the Christian Powers would like to be tolerant in their own interests, the old animosities which have been kept under by the Turks would break out again in the new circumstances. The Jew being the weakest will become more and more oppressed and reduced to a secondary position. Anti-Semitism creeps in everywhere. We have witnessed it in Rumania; signs of it are not wanting in the Balkan Peninsula, and we have already heard of the outbreaks of Greek fanaticism in Salonika. What the future of the Jews will be in these countries it is difficult to forecast. That the time of absolute tolerance has gone there is no question, and whether constitutional guarantees will be more than mere paper guarantees may be shown to us perhaps quicker than we anticipate. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the example set by Rumania and the teaching of the West will also create great havoc in the religious life and in the political situation of the Jews in these countries. There is one episode in the occupation of Salonika which I feel in duty bound that I must relate, and as it has been told me by the Haham Bashi, Rabbi Meir of Salonika. When I came to Salonika last month I paid a visit to Rabbi Meir, whom I had known before in Jerusalem, and whom I had already seen in Salonika. First and foremost in our mind was the situation which had arisen since the occupation of Salonika by the Greeks, and of course the conversation turned on the famous letter written by Rabbi Meir on the persecution of the Jews at the hands of the Greeks at their entry, and the acts of savagery or brutality which had been spread throughout Europe, and to which

RABBI MEIR HAD GIVEN A CATEGORICAL "DEMENTI."

I give you exactly Rabbi Meir's own words: A few days after the occupation of the town by the Greeks, Prince Constantin [now King Constantin] came to pay me a visit. After a few complimentary remarks the Prince asked me, "Your Eminence [that is the official title], how many synagogues have been devastated?" to which I replied, "As far as I know, not one." "How many women have been molested?" and again I replied, "As far as I know, just a few were molested, but, thank God, they were able to resist, and nothing happened." "How many of your people have been robbed, and how many houses have been pillaged?" I replied, "As far as I have been able to ascertain the mob, especially the lowest elements, taking advantage of the confusion, had tried to extort money from some of the poorer Jews and I believe they have been robbed of about 200 or 300 lira, otherwise I am not aware of any other pillage." "How many Jews have been killed?" "As far as I know not one single person has been killed." "Well, if that be so, said the Prince, what do you say to these reports which have been circulated throughout Europe? Are they true? If there is any truth in them please substantiate the facts? And if not, will you state this?" to which I unhesitatingly replied, "I will state that they are not true, for that was the fact, and in that sense have I written." I may say, continued Rabbi Meir to me, that the Prince then told me that the Jews may rest assured of the vigilance of the Government and their protection, and he begged me not to hesitate to bring any request that I had to make or any claim or protest under his notice, for every wrong would be redressed and every protection would be given. And Rabbi Meir added, "The Prince has kept his word. No sooner had I asked for anything affecting the community than it was readily granted." In conclusion Mr. Mayer said he had repeated these facts as related to him in bare justice to a man who had a very difficult position under the most trying circumstances, and from what he had been able to gather from his own personal observations his statements were fully justified by facts.

Several interesting slides were then thrown on the screen illustrating the lecturer's address.

On the motion of the Haham, seconded by Mr. Albert M. Woolf, thanks were accorded the lecturer.

Dayan Feldman having moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred to the work of the past session, which, he said, had been a most successful one from the point of view of the lecturers and from the point of view of the audiences. The subjects that had been dealt with in the course of the session had been many and varied, but he would like to see a greater readiness on the part of distinguished Jewish lecturers to come forward and deal with essentially Jewish subjects. The Union of Jewish Literary Societies had some time ago prepared a number of illustrated lectures, but they were not sufficient and were soon exhausted. Dayan Feldman alluded to the popularity of the Saturday evening fixtures, and throughout the session the "house had been full" on each occasion. He took the opportunity of thanking those present for the encouragement they had given him, and hoped that during the summer they would come there and make the best use of the reading-room and the Institute. He invited suggestions with regard to lecturers and subjects.

Dr. Gaster, in responding to the vote, expressed the hope that the future sessions would be as successful as the one just closed. He reminded them that he had occupied the Chair on the inauguration of the session as he had done that night on its completion, and he was gratified to think that he had helped a little in the success attained.

Asssociation of Jewish Students.—Last Sunday, the third annual concert wa given at 36, Hallam Street. Several well-known artists contributed to a long and varie programme, including Miss Bromet, Miss Michaelis, and Mr. Ivor Warren, vocalists Mr. H. Weisberg, violinist; Miss and Mr. Bachner, who gave some of their admirabl Shakespearian scenes; and Mr. Levy, who gave an entertaining ventriloquist performance Mr. Lockspeiser was at the piano. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The last meeting of the session will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at half-past seven.

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# In the Provinces.

*NOTE.—Insertions of reports cannot be secured unless they reach the office early in the week. Reports of Sunday functions should come to hand not later than Tuesday.*

## MANCHESTER.

**NOTICE.—THE BRANCH OFFICE of the "Jewish Chronicle" is at 147, Gt. Ducie Street, MANCHESTER, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received.**

[From our Correspondent.]

**South Manchester Synagogue.** The foundation stones of the new synagogue and schools will be laid on Monday afternoon at half-past two at Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield, by Messrs. Evelyn de Rothschild and Albert H. Jessel, K.C., respectively. All visitors will be welcomed.

**Home for Aged Needy Jews and Jewish Shelter.** At the first meeting of the newly-elected Committee held yesterday week, Mr. Samuel J. Cohen, President, in the Chair, the following were elected: Messrs. Samuel J. Cohen, President; Levy Davis, Vice-President; Louis Rubinstein, Treasurer; Eli Fox, Hon. Secretary. Messrs. M. Steinart, M. Kelly, and M. Rosen were appointed on the House Committee. It was reported that £50 had been received from Mr. Louis Claymen, of Bignor Street, Cheetham, for the purpose of naming a bed after his mother, who now resides at New York. Four new inmates were admitted, making a total of thirty-four. The resignation of Mr. E. Nove was received with much regret. Messrs. Neville Laski, Hyman Mosco, and I. Cansino were co-opted on the Committee. Thanks were accorded to the Executive of the South Manchester Synagogue for presenting to the Institution the Almemar and Ark of their now disused synagogue. These have been placed in the synagogue of the Home.

**The Jewish Society.** Last Friday Mr. S. Salomons, M.A., read a paper on "Municipal Government in Ancient Jewry." Dr. Berlin presided. Mr. Farbridge proposed, and Mr. A. Elfenbaum, B.A., seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

**Zionism.** Under the auspices of the Order of Ancient Maccabæans, a largely-attended public meeting was held in the Maccabæan Hall, on Saturday. Mr. M. Sortman presided. Dr. C. Weizman delivered an address on the present position of the Zionist organisation, and appealed for support to and confidence in the leaders. Dr. M. Samuels, of Koeningsberg, and Mr. L. Kletz also addressed the meeting. The collection on Purim for the Yemenite Jews realised £10.

In connection with Purim a social evening was spent by the Daughters of Zion Society, at Zion Hall last week. The Rev. M. M. Cohen delivered an address. The Misses Friend, Silverstone, Isaacs and Silverman contributed to a musical programme. A successful fancy dress dance was held at the Cheetham Public Hall and was well attended.

**Central Synagogue.** On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Isidore Amschewitz to Miss Cissie Hoffman at the Poet's Road Synagogue, London, last week, a handsome silver Kiddush cup was presented by the members of the Central Synagogue to the young couple. The presentation was made by the Rev. M. S. Boyarsky (Chazan at the synagogue), who referred in feeling tones to the esteem and regard in which the parents of the bride were held by his congregation. Much regret was expressed that the family had taken up their residence in London.

**Jewish Literary Society.** The last meeting of the winter session was held at Zion Hall last Sunday. Dr. Herbert delivered a lecture on "Liberty." A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Isaacs, Samuel, Marks, Jaffe, Bloch, Golding, Leon, and Miss Weisberg took part. It was announced that the Society intend to hold rambles during the summer, and social evenings during the winter in addition to the usual lectures. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. W. Payman, Zion Hall, Cheetham Hill Road.

**Benefit and Friendly Societies.** The installation of the officers of the Dr. Herzl and Nathan Laski Lodges, Order Achei Brith, took place on Sunday, at the Achei Brith Hall, in the presence of a large gathering, including the Grand President and Executive Council Officers from London. Bro. Isidor Appelbaum, who presided, extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on behalf of the combined Lodges of the Order. The following officers were installed: For the Dr. Herzl Lodge, Bros. M. Mills, President; H. Myers, Vice-President; M. Schneck, Treasurer; M. Jacobs, Secretary; Goldstone, Galley, and Taylor, Trustees; Boltser and Lewis, Auditors; Seidman and Seltzer, Marshals; Crean, Inside Guardian; and a Committee. For the Nathan Laski Lodge, Bros. J. Stein, President; H. R. Davidson, Vice-President; M. Solomon, Treasurer; Chadwick, Trustee; Cohen and Appel, Marshals; Freedman, Honorary Inside Guardian; and a Committee. Bro. H. R. Davidson proposed, and Bro. M. Solomon seconded, a vote of thanks to the Executive Council for having visited Manchester and installed the officers of the combined Lodges. A presentation, consisting of a silver candelabrum, together with a beautifully illuminated and framed address, was made to Bro. Isidor Apfelbaum, who had acted as President of the Nathan Laski Lodge for the past six years. Bro. Webber, the Past-Treasurer, who made the presentation, spoke in eulogistic terms of the valuable services rendered and the zeal and energy displayed by Bro. Apfelbaum for many years past, which had earned him the respect and high esteem of his brethren not only in Manchester but in London and other towns. Bros. N. Robinson, and J. Jacobs (Grand President), also spoke in appreciative terms of Bro. Apfelbaum's labours. The address stated that the recipient had always tried to spread the high ideals of the Achei Brith, viz., brotherly love, relief and independence. Bro. I. Apfelbaum suitably responded. Bro. Louis Wise made the presentation of a case of silver cutlery to Bro. M. Jenkins, Treasurer of the Dr. Herzl Lodge for ten years. In the evening, a banquet, at which Bro. Nathan Laski, J.P., presided, was held at the Continental Restaurant in honour of Bro. Apfelbaum. A number of toasts were honoured, the respective speakers being Bros. Nathan Laski, Webber, Jacobs, N. Robinson, S. de Haas, M. Cash, I. Apfelbaum, J. Lustgarten, J. Stein, M. Solomon, M. Mills, Rosenzweig, H. R. Davidson, A. Fersht, Neville J. Laski, D. Herman, Morris Laski, and Dr. Danziger.—A meeting of the Women's Section (State Insurance), Order of the Covenant, was held on Monday at the Achei Brith Hall. Bro. I. Apfelbaum, presided. Bro. B. A. Fersht addressed the meeting, and explained the provisions of the National Health Insurance Act, as it affected women, and the special privileges accorded to the women who were insured. Bro. M. Cash and the Chairman also addressed the meeting. The meeting thanked Bros. Fersht and Cash for their visit to Manchester and the addresses delivered by them.

**Miscellaneous.** About 400 poor Jewish children were recently entertained by the Cheetham Cinderella Club at the Bijou Picture Theatre, Cheetham. Each child received a packet of sweets and an orange.

The Ellen Terry Amateur Dramatic Society are giving a performance of "The Dancing Girl," at the Midland Theatre, to-morrow evening, April 5th. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sam Brown, 53, Heywood Street, or from members of the Committee.

## LEEDS.

**NOTICE.—The BRANCH OFFICE of the "Jewish Chronicle" is at 189, North Street, LEEDS, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received. Telephone 264X.**

[From our Correspondent.]

**Jewish Festivals and School Attendances.** The number of Jewish scholars who attend some of the schools just on the fringe of the Jewish area in Leeds has been causing the Education Committee considerable difficulty. It would seem that although these schools cannot be considered as Jewish Schools, the proportion of Jewish children in attendance at them is so great that, when the Jewish festivals come round, their absence, besides seriously disturbing the work of the classes, results in no small loss of Government grants to the Committee. The schools, the position of which has recently been under consideration, are Roundhay Road Council and Little London Nationalist Schools, but for the present it has been decided that the ordinary holidays shall be adhered to. The question will, however, be raised next year.

The Headmaster of the Roundhay Road Council School (Mr. T. Woolfenden) stated that the number of absences occasioned by the Jewish festivals varied in different years from seventeen to five half-days.

Mr. James Graham, Secretary to the Education Committee, seen on the subject, said he thought the difficulty would be easily surmounted. "We have had similar experiences with other schools in the district," he said, "and now, after a little judicious arrangement with the managers of the schools, everything is working smoothly. We have done this by adding a few days on to several of the ordinary holidays, so that they cover the greater part of the Jewish holidays, and, by reducing other holidays near which there are no Jewish festivals, by a corresponding number of days." "Of course, in making these changes," Mr. Graham added, "we have to consider the position of the teachers and try to be fair to them too. But I don't think that so far, at any rate, they have had much reason for complaint. Some of them, indeed, are better off, for in the Jewish schools they receive six days holiday a year more than they do in the ordinary schools.

**Jewish Naturalisation Society.** A special meeting of the Jewish Naturalisation Society (the first since the reduction of the Naturalisation Fee) was held for the purpose of issuing memorials to the Home Office. Over two hundred and fifty people assembled at the Jewish Institute Rooms. Mr. William Farr (Commissioner) attended to hear the necessary declarations of oaths. Twenty-five memorials were completed during the evening. The Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., in welcoming Mr. Farr and thanking him for his assistance, outlined the general history of the Society. Mr. Farr, in response, said he was delighted to be of any service to such a good and equitable Society. He noted that people had come to realise that there was a difference between toleration and freedom, and he was delighted to find the Jewish citizens in that city were taking the opportunities the Society is offering for the purposes of becoming British citizens. He hoped that the management would also extend invitations to other magistrates and commissioners, in order to acquaint them with the good work that was being done. Many of the discordant notes sounded were due, he thought, to ignorance of what the Jews, as a whole, were really capable. It had given him every satisfaction to have accepted the invitation extended to him by the Society, and he hoped to come again on many occasions.

**Jewish Master Tailors' Trade Association.** Mr. I. Goldberg, Chairman, and Mr. L. Harris, Treasurer, responded on behalf of the Association at the reception reported in our last issue. Mr. I. Goldberg organised the function.

**The Board of Guardians and the Talmud Torah.** As a result of the recent public meeting held in connection with the Talmud Torah Schools, at which it was decided to approach the Board of Guardians to ask them to resume their meetings at the Talmud Torah Rooms as heretofore, a deputation waited on the Board for that purpose. Mr. S. Wolfson, who was the chief speaker, pleaded for unity, and, in the name of the Talmud Torah, cordially invited the Board to return to that institution. Others having spoken, the Chairman (Mr. V. Lightman) announced that the request would be acceded to, and that the Board would return forthwith in accordance with the suggestions put forth. This decision caused much dissatisfaction among the members of the Board. It was pointed out that those present, forming as they did only a rota meeting, had no power to decide upon so important a step. Further, it was argued that the matter could not be treated so lightly, as in addition to the question of the relationship of the Board of Guardians to the Talmud Torah the advisability of acquiring permanent Board offices was engaging attention. In addition, it was argued that it was by no means probable that it was even the wish of the majority of the Board to return to the Talmud Torah premises. In spite of the disapproval, the Chairman intimated that the Board would resume the weekly relief meetings at the Talmud Torah premises forthwith.

**Jewish Shelter.** A special meeting of the Executive was held on Sunday, the Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., President, in the Chair. The question of removing to other premises was brought forward. It was officially stated that the premises in Rockingham Street, which had been viewed, were available, and it was finally decided to secure them forthwith, so that everything might be prepared in readiness for the coming Passover. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. Cohen was filled by the unanimous election of Mr. Nathan Cohen as Treasurer. It was decided to issue an appeal for the Passover requirements, as it

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was expected that at least fifty poor coreligionists would be entertained during the festival week.

**Jewish Institute.** The final concert of the winter session, organised by Mr. H. M. Simans (Chairman of the Entertainment Committee), took place on Sunday. Mr. H. M. Simans presided over a crowded audience of members and lady-associate members. An enjoyable vocal and musical programme was presented. Miss Morris (daughter of the Chairman of the Institute) presented a souvenir to Miss Lewis (daughter of Mr. H. Lewis), in recognition of her having disposed of the greatest amount of tickets for the Jewish Institute ball.

**Herzl-Moser Jewish Hospital.** In response to an application for annual grant to the funds of the Herzl-Moser Jewish Hospital, made by Mr. S. Wolfson, the Treasurer, the Jewish Board of Guardians have unanimously voted the sum of £10 10s.

**Miscellaneous.** Amongst those who assisted in last week's performance of "Rip Van Winkle" by the Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society at the Grand Theatre were Miss Annie Goldman, Miss A. Hirschfield, and Mrs. Max Woolfe.

## LIVERPOOL.

**Jewish Literary Society.** The final meeting of the session was held on Sunday at the Royal Institution. Mr. Bertram B. Benas, B A., LL B., Vice-President, presided over a numerous attendance. The lecturer was Dr. Glynn Whittle, M A., M.R C.P., who chose as his subject "Another Aspect of Eugenics." The lecturer, who at the outset mentioned that from a perusal of the interesting pages of the JEWISH CHRONICLE he concluded that Anglo-Jewry was concerned with the eugenic aspects of legislation, gave a critical consideration of the marriage laws of England, tracing their ecclesiastical origin, and reviewing at length the sources of their principles, and the interpretation placed upon those sources by the canon law and its exponents. Thanks were accorded to Dr. Glynn Whittle on the motion of the Rev. I. Raffalovich, seconded by Mr. L. Collins, and supported by Mr. M. Jacobson and the Rev. J. Bach.

**Bezalel Association.** At a Committee meeting of the Association held on Wednesday week, it was unanimously resolved that a letter be addressed to the Rev. J. Bach, Minister of the Wallasey Synagogue, expressing, on behalf of the Association, the best wishes of the members and associates on the occasion of his appointment to the Southend and Westcliff Hebrew Congregation, their deep appreciation of his zealous efforts on behalf of the Bezalel, and of their cordial recognition of his success in the enlisting of increased interest and support for the Association, both in Wallasey and in Liverpool.

**Zionism.** A social evening was held on Sunday at the Zionist Hall Annexe by the Jewish Women's Lodge, Order Achei Brith. There was a crowded gathering of members and their friends. The Old Boys' Minstrel Troupe gave an excellent entertainment. The Misses Matthews, Bessie Bernard, and May Blumenthal sang, and the Misses Goldstone and Harris were accompanists. The Rev. I. Raffalovich, in moving a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Zionist Association, who organised the evening, congratulated the Jewish Women's Lodge on their membership of nearly two hundred, and hoped that not only would they try to increase the membership, but that those of them who were eager to interest themselves in Jewish matters should join the Ladies' Zionist Association. A vote of thanks to the artists was proposed by Miss Inestone. Mr. S. Goldstone replied.

**Hebrew School.** The annual Purim treat to the infants was given by Mrs. H. Solomon, who was assisted by several ladies and gentlemen. In addition to a magic lantern entertainment the children were provided with refreshments, sweets and toys. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Solomon on behalf of the infants' department as a mark of appreciation.

A creditable distinction has been earned by one of the scholars, Daniel Simon, in being selected for one of the special eleven prizes in the Essay Competition, in connection with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His essay was adjudged to be among the first eleven of 21,215 pupils who competed.

The annual re-union dinner of the Old Boys' Association of the School was held yesterday week at the Hotel St. George; Mr. S. Jacobs, President, in the Chair. There was a good muster of members, and the event was a distinct success. After the Royal toast had been given, Mr. Sam. H. Levy, B Sc., proposed "The Association," which was responded to by Mr. Baron Stern and Mr. Israel Levy. Mr. Philip Ettinger proposed "The Schools and Mangers," to which Mr. S I. Levy, Headmaster of the School, replied. Mr. B L Myers proposed "Absent Old Boys." Mr. S. Wolfsohn, of Canada (who is here on a visit) responded. Mr. L. Joseph proposed the Committee, for whom Messrs. B. Small and M. Greenberg responded. Mr. Alex. Epstein proposed "The Dinner Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Levy." Mr, Philip Ettinger proposed "The Chairman," which was received with musical honours. Music was rendered during the evening by Messrs. Ross and Leonard and Mr. Sydney Goodman.

**Junior Literary and Social Society.** A lecture on "Canada," illustrated by lantern-slides, was delivered by the Rev. I. Raffalovich before a crowded audience of members and friends at the rooms of the Society last Sunday. Mr. S. W. Price, LL.B., presided. The lecture was followed by a discussion, in which Miss M. Tarshish, and Messrs. N. Levy, P. Auerbach, M. Black, N. Price, E. Morris, and the Chairman took part. Thanks were accorded to the lecturer, and to Mr. B. L. Myer, who operated the lantern.

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**Miscellaneous.** A reception was held by the Rev. and Mrs. I. Raffalovich last Monday, at their residence, in honour of the Rev. J. Bach, late Minister of the Wallasey Congregation, prior to his departure to take up his new appointment at Southend.

**Benefit and Friendly Societies.** The thirty-first annual meeting of the Hebrew Tontine Society was held last Sunday, at Alexandra Hall, Islington Square, Mr. I. Covell, President, in the Chair. The report and balance-sheet were read by the Secretary (Mr. H. Sol Myers). The Chairman congratulated the members on the continued successful operations of the Society. Notwithstanding the unprecedently heavy claims on the various benefit funds, the "divide" for each full member was up to the average £2 3s. 6d. The income during the year was £1,310; sick, Shiva, members' deaths, benefits, etc., £311; reserve fund, £55; benevolent fund, £70. The Secretary expressed his satisfaction at the fulfilment of his anticipations with regard to the National Health Insurance Act, for instead of its militating against the interests of the Society it had proved beneficial, as members and the public generally could now readily convince themselves of the considerably higher benefits paid by the older friendly societies, as compared with those of the State Act at the same ratio of contributions. The membership was, as a matter of fact, materially increasing. The following were elected: Messrs. I. Covell, President; L Bloomberg, Vice President; Cohen, Treasurer; J. De Frece, D. Black, S Fagin, and M. Solomon, Trustees; H. Sol Myers, Secretary (re-elected for the thirty-second year); Dr. I Harris, Surgeon; J. Shock, P. De Frece, and H. Smolenski, Auditors; M. Finestine, Cash Steward; A. Nurick, Book Steward; and a Committee of twelve. Thanks were accorded the various officers in recognition of their services during the past year.

### Paucity of Jewish School Accommodation.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. L. ABRAHAMSON, 92, Canning Street, Liverpool.

SIR,—Recollecting the kindness you extended to me and the valuable service you have rendered to the Liverpool Jewish community by publishing my correspondence two years ago, in which I called attention to the inefficiency of the Hebrew and religious education of the young of this city, I crave your indulgence for a short space in your valuable wide-read journal to awaken once more the Liverpool community to their most important duty. Their serious obligation is to provide ample accommodation for the religious education of their young, who form the foundation of our future Judaism. As the Chief Rabbi-Elect pointed out in his brief address to the Religious Education Board "The beginning and end of all our endeavours must be religious education."

Although my then correspondence evoked replies from such men as the Rev. S. Friedeberg and Mr. Kaizer, M.A., the then Headmaster of the Hebrew School, who endorsed my complaint with reference to the inefficiency of accommodation available, many children have still to be turned away because "there is no room." Very little indeed has been done since to meet the pressing need.

I am at a loss to understand why a community with so many synagogues, and with so many charitable institutions as Liverpool, should refuse to give sufficient assistance to the most important institution, that which provides for the education of the young, which is the foundation of our religion and upon which our future Judaism entirely depends. I hope the community will recognise its obligation, will assist with their heart and soul in the matter. I trust they may respond amply with annual subscriptions, which will assist and encourage the authorities to make the necessary improvements, so as to increase the accommodation in the schools and thus meet the present demand with the least possible delay.

## GLASGOW.

[From our Correspondent.]

**Jewish Young Men's Institute.** Miss Rachel Levine lectured last Sunday on "The Oral Method of Teaching the Deaf." Mr. J. Sachs presided. Miss Levine, in the course of an interesting paper, mentioned that the Jews founded the first school for teaching the deaf. In demonstration of the system of teaching by lip-reading, Miss Levine was accompanied by five deaf children who had been trained by that method. The lecturer was heartily thanked for her address.

**Presentation to Mr. P. E. Phillips.** Last week, Mr. P. E. Phillips, B.Sc. (son of the Rev. E. P. Phillips) was presented with a valuable set of scientific and mathematical works by the office staff of Messrs. P. and W. Maclellan, bridge builders, on the occasion of his leaving Glasgow, to take up an appointment at the Royal Air-craft Factory, Farnborough. Mr. McLean, in making the presentation, referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Phillips' excellent qualities and high character. He believed he had a splendid future before him, and that he would one day take a high position in his profession. He carried with him the best wishes of all his comrades. On leaving the works, Mr. Phillips was accorded an enthusiastic send-off by a large gathering of employés, by whom he was highly esteemed.

**Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society** The cinematograph matineés to be held on Monday afternoon in the Theatre de Luxe in aid of the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society promise to be most successful. A special programme has been prepared, including a picture called "Leah the Forsaken," which deals sympathetically with the expulsion of the Jews from Austria, the conversion of a Jewess, Leah, and her ultimate return to the religion of her people. It is hoped that the matineés will be well supported.

**Talmud Torah.** The distribution of prizes took place last Sunday in the Grand National Hall. Ex-Bailie M. Simons, D.L., J.P., presided, Mrs. Reuben Blumenthal distributed the prizes, which included two gold medals, one silver medal, and fifty book prizes. Considerable interest was shown in an address delivered first in Hebrew and then in English by Miss Sarah Goldberg, a pupil. The Talmud Torah provides Hebrew tuition for 450 children. Mr. H. M. Langman is its able convener.

**Jewish Choral Society.** This Society held a choral and instrumental concert last week in aid of the proposed Jewish Orphan Home. The first half of the programme was occupied mainly by an operetta, in which the principal parts were taken by the Misses Amy Phillips and Stella Pearlman, and Messrs. P. Phillips, M. Esterson, and B. Morris. The operetta was staged and costumed and was much appreciated, as was also a musical sketch by Miss Hennes and Mr. C. Levine. Other items on an interesting programme were violin solos, an orchestral Intermezzo, and a chorus from Cowen's "Rose Maiden." The last musical evening of the season will be held in the George Hotel to-morrow, the subject of study being the life and works of Beethoven. The vocal soloist will be Miss Gertrude Jacobson, the first violinist, Mrs. M. K. Cooper, pianist, Mr. Israel Levine, and 'cellist, Mr. J. M. Samuel. The paper will be read by the conductor, Mr. J. C. Samuel.

**Zionism.** Under the auspices of the Poalei Zion Society, supported by the local Zionist Societies, Herr Zerubabel addressed a crowded audience on Sunday last in the Dixon Halls. Mr. A. Sunderland presided. The subject of the lecture was "The Political and Economical Aspects of the Jews in Palestine." Herr Zerubabel spoke for two hours without a break.

**Belfast.** Mr. Isidor Abrahams, of St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, London, has been unanimously appointed the representative of the Belfast Congregation at the Board of Deputies.

**Birmingham.** Through the generosity of Mr. A. Cassell and his friends the children attending the Talmud Torah Classes were entertained last week to a special treat in honour of Purim. After having been provided with a substantial tea and refreshments, the children were taken to the picture palace where an enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. J. Freedman presented prizes to four boys for good behaviour and regular attendance. Mesdames M. Levi, G. Woolf and J. Freedman were the organisers of the treat.

At a ceremony held last Sunday at the residence of Mr. Morris Thomas (65, Gough Road, Edgbaston), £5 5s. was collected for the Talmud Torah and Bikkur Cholim Institutions.

**Bradford.** The Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., lectured last Sunday at the Jewish Institute on "Jewish Characteristics." The Rev. I. Livingstone presided. Thanks were accorded the lecturer on the motion of the Rev. A. Reiss, seconded by Mr. M. Maizels. In the afternoon a special general meeting was held to consider the advisability of establishing a fund for the purchase of property for the building of a new institute. Nothing definite was decided upon and the matter was left in the hands of the committee.

**Brighton.** The Mayor and Mayoress of Hove (Alderman and Mrs. Barnett Marks) gave a much-appreciated tea and entertainment for the benefit of the inmates at the Jewish Children's Convalescent Home, 75, Montpelier Road, Brighton, yesterday week, in celebration of Purim. Mrs. Lewis Lewis, the President, was present, as were also the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Jacobs, and several members of the Committee. This is the third occasion upon which an entertainment of this kind has been given by the Mayor and Mayoress, they having made this a special event each year of their Mayoralty. An attractive entertainment had been arranged, and it was carried through with great success. Vocal items were contributed by the Misses L. Levinson, H. Lubetzski, M. Alexander, D. Davies, M. Eckhoff, and F. Clements; recitations by the Misses M. Spyer, Raie de Costa, and Vera Marks (the clever daughter of the Mayor and Mayoress); dances by the Misses Betty de Costa, and Vera Marks; and pianoforte solos by the Misses Elsie de Costa, and M. Rogers. The Misses M. Alexander and E. Little were accompanists. The Mayor addressed a few words of advice to the children, urging them not to forget the Home when they were grown up. He heartily thanked Miss Salinger, the Matron, for the admirable way in which she had supervised the arrangements, and also Mr. A. de Costa for so ably arranging the musical programme. The artists were also thanked by the Mayor. The Rev. A. C. Jacobs, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress, alluded to the great services they had rendered to their Borough. The Mayor was always willing to give freely to any legitimate charitable object; but this was barely sufficient for him, for he also took a deep personal interest. Thus it was that on this afternoon the Mayor and Mayoress had honoured the Home with their presence and had used every effort to ensure a happy time for the little inmates. Mrs. Lewis Lewis and Mr. C. Jacomb Hood also spoke in very appreciative terms. The vote of thanks was enthusiastically endorsed by the assembly.

Last Sunday the children (about sixty) attending the Religion Classes of the Congregation were exhaustively examined by Mr. Henry Hymans, who devoted much time and care to his examination, which proved in every respect very satisfactory. Many speakers expressed their gratification at the manner in which the Rev. A. Levinson had performed his duties as teacher and at the results obtained. Thanks were accorded on the motion of the president, Mr. Bernard Davis, and Mr. H. Kulp and others to Mr. Hymans, the Rev. A. Levinson, and Mr. H. B. Lewis, the hon. secretary. On Tuesday evening, the children were entertained to the usual annual Purim tea and afterwards at the Hippodrome by Mr. Harry B. Lewis and the Rev. A. C. Jacobs. An enjoyable evening was spent.

**Dublin.** On the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. an Mrs. H. A. Barron, a large number of relatives and friends assemble at their residence, and as a token of the esteem in which they are held presented them with a splendid silver tea and coffee service, together with an illuminated address. Mr. Leon Spiro presided, and in making the presentation said that Mr. Barron had always taken a deep interest in the Jewish community, and to him was largely due the placing of the Jewish cemetery, on a firm basis, and under proper control. Messrs. Edwin M. Solomons, M A., J.P., David Cohen, Jacob Elyan, Lewis Clein, P. Sayers, J.P., and others, delivered congratulatory speeches.

Last Monday the children attending the Adelaide Road National School enjoyed a treat in honour of Purim. The Ladies' Committee and the President, Mrs. Solomons, provided tea for the youngsters. A gramophone was lent by Mr. Weisberg, and a pupils' concert followed. Before leaving, sweets and oranges were distributed.

**Edinburgh.** A concert in aid of the funds of the Jewish Young Men's Association was held in the Masonic Halls, 11, Melbourne Place, last Sunday, and was largely attended. The President, Mr. Lucas, fully explained the objects of the Association, declaring that the large increase in the membership was proof of the fact that a Social Club was very much desired by the Jewish young men in the city. The following contributed items: The Misses Levine, Lyons, and Stout, Mrs. Worsley, Messrs. Davis, Julius, Rubenstone, Phillips, Barr, McKusker, Oswald, and McKinley. Herr Beck, from the Cinema House, accompanied. The Secretary, in moving a vote of thanks to the artists, acknowledged the indebtedness of the Association to the Misses Eprile for their assistance in obtaining subscriptions towards the funds of the Association and in connection with the arrangements of the concert. From the financial point of view the concert was an unqualified success. The following have been elected:—The Rev. J. Furst and Rabbi Rabbinowitz, Hon. Presidents; Messrs. Isaac Furst, S.S.C., A. Sklovsky, L. Lucas, and C. I. Michaelson, Hon. Vice-Presidents.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Achei Zion on Sunday, in the Melbourne Hall, with Mr. L. Rifkind in the Chair. The lecturer, Herr Zerubabel, of Palestine, chose as his subject, "Jewish Life in Palestine" The lecture, which lasted for two hours, was listened to throughout by a large and appreciative audience. Herr Zerubabel closed his lecture by explaining that his object was to arouse an interest in Palestine, as such an interest was likely to be followed by practical results that would make Palestine still more the *Jewish* land, and the centre of inspiration and culture to Jews in all corners of the globe.

**Hull.** The Rev. H. M. Bendas informs us that the local Rav is Rabbi J. D. Lurie, formerly of Bielostock.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne.** In pursuance of their idea to cheer the poor Jewish children of the city as often as possible, the members of the Jewish Social Institute organised a treat in celebration of Purim on Wednesday week. The youngsters to the number of two hundred assembled at the Synagogue, Leazes Park Road, and were taken to the picture performance at the Gaiety Theatre. Through the influence of Messrs. P. Peters and J. Lukes, the theatre was placed at the disposal of the Institute by the proprietors, Messrs. Baker Brothers, who have promised to do so annually. Each child was given cakes, sweets, and fruit. The arrangements were carried out by the Secretary, Mr. Lionel Brown.

A Purim At Home, under the auspices of the Newcastle Daughters of Zion was held last week in the drawing-room of the Café Northumberland. There was a large gathering of over two hundred people, and thanks to the efficient arrange-

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ments of the organisers and the stewards, an enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. I. Mendelson, the Vice-President, was in the Chair. Rabbi Dr. S. Daiches, of Sunderland, delivered an address on Purim, in which he pointed out the part a Jewish woman played in olden times to save her people from destruction. He strongly appealed to the women of the present day to emulate their great ancestress in some degree. An excellent musical programme was rendered by the Misses R. Franklin, B. Jacobson, and P. Glass, Messrs. L. Josephs, F. Josephs, J. Mendelson, and A. Jacobson. The President of the Society, Miss E. Danziger, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. S. Daiches, and also appealed to the ladies to join the Society. Mrs. A. Jacobson seconded the motion. Mrs. M. L. Krawitz proposed, and Mrs. Abelskie seconded a vote of thanks to the artists. Dr. Daiches and Mr. Leo Josephs responded. Mr. I. Danziger proposed the vote of thanks to the Chair. The meeting was closed with the enthusiastic singing of *Hatikvah*.

Under the chairmanship of the President, a general meeting of the Jewish Amateur Dramatic Society was held on Sunday at the Synagogue Chambers, Leazes Park Road. Mr. F. Josephs was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. M. Dresner was appointed Stage Manager. A Committee was also elected. Thanks were accorded Mr. Louis Caller for undertaking an important part on short notice in the recent production at Gilsband.

A lecture on "The Balkans" was delivered by Mr. S Kellert at the Young Jewish Association. The President (Mr. W. M. Bloom) was in the Chair.

At the tenth annual general meeting of the Literary and Social Society held on Sunday at the Lovaine Hall, the President (Rev M. H. Segal, M A.) in the Chair, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. M. Turner Samuels) presented his report. During the past session the platform has been occupied by, among others, Dr. Hadow (Principal of Armstrong College), the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P. There was a preponderance of Jewish subjects befitting a society of this nature. The innovation by the President of symposia proved a tremendous success. The membership was 183. The Treasurer (Mr. L. Brown) was largely instrumental in placing the society on a sound financial basis. The hope was expressed that the Union of Literary Societies would hold their conference in Newcastle in the near future. The retirement of Mr. M. Turner Samuels, who has been Hon. Secretary for the last two sessions, was deeply regretted. Congratulations were offered to Mr. Julius Turner on the occasion of his coming marriage. The following were elected: The Rev. Dayan Feldman, Hon. President; the Rev. M. H. Segal, M.A., President; Messrs. A. Mickler, Vice-President; L. Brown, Treasurer; M. J. Erdberg, Hon. Secretary; I. Lipman, Hon. Assistant Secretary; and a Committee of twelve.

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**Newport (Mon.).** Last Sunday, under the auspices of the Jewish Literary and Social Institute, a debate took place on "Should Party Government be Abolished." Mr. H. D. Phillips took the affirmative and Mr. N. Harris the negative. The President (Mr. L. Jacobs) was in the chair. The following took part in the discussion: Messrs C. J. Tanchan, J. Harris, H. Phillips, S. Jacobs, S. Barnett, G. Barnett and Miss M. Harris. The following were elected: Mr. L. Jacobs, President; Mrs. L. Jacobs, Vice-President; Mr. L. Burman, Treasurer; Mr. H. D. Phillips, 4, Dock Street, Secretary; Messrs. I. Marks and B. Jacobs, Auditors; and a Committee.

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**Northampton.** The Rev. Edwin Collins delivered a lecture on "Man as a Manufactured Article: Some Thoughts on Health and Education," at a meeting of the Northampton United Friendly Societies' Council held yesterday week. The lecturer was cordially thanked at the close.

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**Southend.** A soirée was held by the Southend and Westcliff-on-Sea Jewish Social and Literary Society at the Masonic Hall on Saturday. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. Adam Sebold's orchestra was in attendance. The following artists, under the direction of Mr. H. Behrens, sang during the evening: Mrs. Butcher, Miss D. Friedman, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Mertz and the Chairman. Miss Mona Warick, who was appearing at the local music hall, also sang by permission of the manager. Mr. H. Kontili was M.C. for the dance. During the evening the Chairman said he hoped that next year there would be a greatly increased membership. The newly elected Minister of the congregation, who was present, expressed himself as highly delighted with the proceedings.

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**Sunderland.** A large audience was present at the final meeting of the second session of the Jewish Literary and Debating Society. The president, Mr. I. J. Golding, was in the chair. The treasurer, Mr. S. Novinski, in presenting the balance sheet, commented on the excellent prospects of the Society in the forthcoming session. The large increase in membership and the great interest manifested by every member augured well. The Society's financial basis was very sound. The president, in reviewing the work, suggested that more commodious premises were an essential requirement. A sub-committee was appointed to give full consideration to the matter. The following were elected officers of the Society:—Messrs I. J. Golding, president; I. Cohen and H. Levinson, vice-presidents; S. Novinski, treasurer; E. M. Rosenstein, hon. secretary. The retiring secretary, Mr. N. Levison, was thanked for his services and elected an ex-officio member of the committee. A committee was also elected.

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**Wallasey.** Last Sunday, the Rev. J. Bach, who is leaving Wallasey for Southend this week, delivered an impressive farewell address to the children of the Religion Classes. The classroom was crowded, and all the children expressed their regret at his leaving them. Many sentiments of goodwill and hopes for his future happiness was tendered by all the Classes. At the beginning of his address, Mr. Bach expressed deep regret at the loss sustained by the Chief Rabbi-Elect by the death of his father. Mr. Bach was presented with a gold watch by the members of the congregation. The presentation was made by Mr. W. Dean, who referred to the excellent qualities of Mr. Bach. It was mainly through his zeal and energy that the congregation has doubled its membership.

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**West Hartlepool.** The Synagogue having been re-decorated, repaired, and the electric light installed, the services have been resumed. Great satisfaction was expressed by the members at the manner in which the work had been carried out. The Ladies' Communal Help Society presented a beautifully embroidered silk velvet curtain for the Ark.

## RECEIVED.

For the Poor Jewish Refugees in Turkey: Collection by the Jewish Congregation of Katanga, Elisabethville, Congo Belge, 830 francs (£32 12s. 7d.)

Home for Jewish Incurables: A farewell token of esteem (in lieu of flowers), L. B. to F.E., £1 1s.

Penny Dinners: Harry Lewis, Terenure, 2/-.

Donations are earnestly solicited for the Home for Aged Jews, 105, Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.

South-East London (Associate) Synagogue.—At a meeting of the Board of Management held last week, Mr. Gaskell E. Jacobs, the warden, in the chair, the members of the choir, composed of the pupils of the Synagogue Religion Classes, were presented with handsome gifts for their voluntary services. In the course of his remarks in which he referred to the beautiful singing that rendered the services most attractive, the chairman spoke of the able manner in which Mr. A. Hizer, the director, had trained the choir, and in the name of the Board of Management he thanked the choristers for their services.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. SOLOMON SCHONBERG.

A painful sensation was created in Hackney on Sunday last by the tragic death of Mr. Solomon Schonberg, Beadle and Collector of the South Hackney Synagogue, a position he filled for twenty-two years with zeal and faithfulness. Scarcely more than fifty yards from the synagogue to which he was deeply attached he was seen to fall to the ground, and on examination by a doctor, who was quickly summoned, life was found to be extinct. He had but a moment before left the synagogue at the conclusion of the afternoon service apparently in his usual health. Indeed, during his long term of office he was never known to be ill a single day, and it was his greatest pride that he had not once failed to attend a morning or afternoon service. The deceased was a man of genuine piety, and it was his unfailing practice to spend some portion of his time every day alone in the synagogue—at least one hour before the commencement of service—in silent prayer and devotion. It helped him considerably, he would say, in his work, and all who knew him would bear testimony to the deep religious faith he possessed and which he brought to bear in the discharge of his daily labours. He performed the duties of his office with exemplary assiduity. His death will be keenly felt by the members of the South Hackney Synagogue as well as the contributors to the South Hackney Religion Classes and the South Hackney Jewish Burial Society, of which he had also been Collector for many years. These institutions have lost a devoted and conscientious servant. In many respects his loss will indeed be irreparable. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters.

GATCHELL ISAACS.

### MR. J. J. HYAM.

We regret to announce the death, on Sunday last, of Mr. J. J. Hyam, at the age of fifty-three, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Hyam at one time held the position of Secretary to the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Board of Guardians. Subsequently, he went to live in South Africa, where at Kimberley he was officially connected with the Jewish congregation. On his return to London he was for a considerable period Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute. For some years past he had been living in Manchester, where he took a prominent interest in the Jewish Hospital and other communal affairs. Mr. Hyam was a widower, and leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

### MR. MARCUS LANDAU.

The death took place last Tuesday of Mr. Marcus Landau, Highbury New Park, in his seventy-sixth year. The deceased, who was widely known in the community, was born at Homel, in Russia, but came to London at an early age, and has been residing here for nearly sixty years. He was warmly befriended by the late Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen, who much admired his Jewish learning. The late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, also took a great interest in him. The deceased for a considerable number of years was a Shochet under the London Shechita Board. He was a fine Hebrew scholar, and well steeped in Talmudic lore, and only last October, at the Dalston Synagogue Class Rooms, when seriously indisposed, he gave a remarkable discourse on the meaning and significance of the "Rejoicing of the Law." He was one of the original founders of the Society for providing Sabbath meals, and also of the Jews' Temporary Shelter. It was at his house in Leman Street that the project was formed for publishing the paper which was issued and known as "The Jewish Standard." He possessed an inventive mind and in 1875 was granted Letters Patent for an Improved Miners' Safety Lamp. He visited several colleries in England at the time and conducted personal tests with his lamp, which was highly reported upon by leading coal-mine experts. He was also much interested in the subject of Aerial navigation. The deceased leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is Miss Annie E. Landau, the Headmistress of the Evelina de Rothschild School in Jerusalem.

*(An Obituary Notice of the late Mr. Isaac Davis will be found on page 17).*

## WILLS.

**BENZECRY.**—Mrs. Esther Benzecry, of 34, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on January 9th, and whose will is proved by her husband, Mr. Raphael Benzecry, has left unsettled property of the value of £1,544 6s.

**LYONS.**—Miss Hannah Esther Lyons, of 52, Grove Street, Liverpool, who died on February 20th, has left £1,722 1s. 10d gross and £1,679 17s. 3d. net.

[Legacies are earnestly solicited for the Home for Aged Jews, 105, Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.]

West Central Lads' Club.—An enjoyable evening was spent by the members of the Club on Sunday, when Miss Beatrice Bird gave a concert. The following contributed to the programme: Misses Esta Romain, Carrie Duparc and Clare Duparc, and Messrs Bernard De Jongh, John Turgill, and A. Levy.

Lower Chapman Street Hebrew and Religion Classes.—A Purim treat was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Salmon on Wednesday week to 800 pupils of these Classes. An excellent entertainment was much appreciated. A plentiful supply of buns, sweets and oranges was distributed among the guests. Hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Salmon. The Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Geffen and the Rev. and Mrs. B. N. Michelson were present. Mr H. E. Salomons was in charge of all the arrangements and was ably assisted by his staff.

Leyon and District Jewish Social Union.—Last Sunday a concert was given by "The Uniques" Concert Party. The enjoyable programme was greatly appreciated. There will be a cinderella dance on Sunday.

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## ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALIENS ACT.

### SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL APPEALS.

There was a sitting of the London Immigration Board on Friday last, when four Jewish appeals were heard. The Board consisted of Mr. A. O. Goodrich, L.C.C., J.P., in the chair, Mr. Urwick and Mr. David Levy. Mr. Isaac Landau appeared as solicitor for the appellants.

The first case was that of VELVEL BAKLES, a single young man who came from Belz, Russia. His occupation was that of a carpenter. The Immigration Officer said he had rejected him because he had no money and no offer of work. The appellant had told him that his mother was in Russia, whereas it appeared that she had been in England some months and was a poor woman struggling to make a living. A master cabinet maker, named Davidoski, said he was prepared to start the appellant at £1 a week.

The mother who was called, identified the appellant as her son. She said she had been here a few months and managed to make a living. It was not true that she had tried to go to America and had been rejected, although she admitted she had informed the Immigration Officer that she had attempted to go to America. In answer to Mr. Levy she said she had never received help from the Jewish Board of Guardians as she was not at any time in need of it.

Mr. Landau made a strong appeal on behalf of the boy and urged the Board not to separate mother and son. The appeal was, however, rejected.

JOSEPH FREEMAN, a tailor, was the next appellant. He was a married man coming here from Russia. The appellant left a wife and six children in Russia. He had no money in his possession. He was coming to his sister. The appellant, who looked a particularly strong and healthy man, on being called before the Board, said he was 44 years of age. He admitted that he had left his wife and children in Russia, but observed that they were being well cared for, while two of the children were earning their own livelihoods. The appellant's sister, Miss Freeman, was called and spoke such excellent English that she was complimented by the Chairman. The witness's employer, a master tailor, promised to give the appellant work.

The Chairman told him that it had transpired that the appellant had been in England seven years ago for fifteen months, and that he had started work at 15s. a week, and just before returning to Russia he said he was making £3 to £4 a week. Mr. Michaels agreed that it was quite possible, and said to the Chairman that "it may astonish you when I say that I have employed men who earned as much as £200 to £400." Mr. Michaels was proceeding to point out to the Chairman that the Aliens Act was a failure, but the Chairman said it was no doubt interesting but they could not go into the question that morning. The Chairman intimated that the Board would like to discuss the case *in camera*, and told Mr. Landau that the great doubt he had about the matter was the fact that the wife and six children might subsequently come to England. Mr. Landau then argued that this was not relevant to this appeal, and he (Mr. Landau) had taken this point with success before other Boards. Moreover, there was no reason why the appellant should not send for his family if he settled down and made a good living here. The appeal was allowed on an undertaking.

The last appeal was that of a young man named LINDETT KORPER. He had £6 or £7 in his possession, but the Immigration Officer doubted whether it was his own money. The appellant said he was a cabinet-maker. He had been in London only two weeks ago and added that he had returned to Holland to say "good bye" to his parents. The money in his possession he declared was his own. A master cabinet-maker offered to start the appellant at 18s. per week. The Chairman thought the wage a small one and ultimately Mr. Flecher increased his offer to 20s. for the first week and not less than 25s. per week afterwards. The Chairman still seemed reluctant. Mr. Landau pointed out that it was rather hard on the appellant that he had returned to London on an immigrant ship, but of course the present position had to be met. The case, he submitted, was in every respect a suitable one for admission and ultimately after some further discussion the Board decided to allow the appeal on two separate undertakings.

### TUESDAY'S SITTING.

Another meeting of the Appeal Board was held on Tuesday, when eleven cases came up for consideration. The Board was presided over by Mr. Francis, J.P., and with him were Mr. J. Prag, J.P., and Mr. Evans. In the four cases he represented, Mr. Isaac Landau appealed successfully. Six of the appellants were natives of Poland, and intended to proceed to the mines in Scotland.

The first case was that of ROSA KUCHNOW, a young brunette, who told the Board she came here in order to get married, her betrothed having invited her over, and having paid her passage money from Russia. Satisfactory evidence having been tendered on her behalf, Rosa was allowed to land.

LIZA FIRMAN, a young upper machinist, said he desired to come here because of the slackness of trade in his native country. He also informed the Board that his brother, resident in this country for some years, had repeatedly written for him, and the immigrant, on being requested, produced this written evidence.

A brother and an uncle came forward on the appellant's behalf, and the usual undertaking having been given, Firman's appeal was allowed.

The next appellants were a man of 48 and his young daughter. The man said he already had a married daughter and three married sisters living here. He had left his wife and six children in Russia, but would send for his wife if he did well.

The Immigration Officer said that the man had fourpence in his possession, and had produced an address known by the Board on account of the fact that several aliens in the past two or three years had proceeded there. Enquiries were made at the address in question, and from the information produced before the Board, it appeared that the owner was a master tailor in a fair way of business, employing over thirty hands.

From his evidence, it was ascertained that the "several" aliens whom the master tailor had befriended comprised a brother-in-law and his small children, and later on another relative. On one occasion, he added, he had given a guarantee to employ an alien at £2 a week. That was three years ago, and the man was still in his employ, now earning on the average over £3 a week. He offered to give the present appellant, who was a brother-in-law, constant work, and would place the girl with a friend, also a master tailor.

The Chairman proceeded to raise the question about the other members of the alien's family and their possibility of following, when Mr. Landau remarked that that possibility ought in no way prejudice the present appeal. The Board were there to deal with cases before it and not with "possibilities."

After a short deliberation, the appeal was allowed.

ITZIK WOLMAN was the only unsuccessful Jewish appellant.

### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

A short sitting of the Board was held on the following day, when there were three appellants. Mr. Williams, J.P., was in the Chair, the other members of the Board being Mr. Boustred and Dr. B Morris.

The first case was that of FEIGA WOLTZER, aged 50, and her daughter MARIE, aged 16. They were coming to a son, a master furrier in a good position, who had previously sent over for appellants.

The son, Mr. Solomon Woltzer, said he was quite prepared to look after his mother and sister, and they were admitted.

MALKA WOLTZER, aged 36, a sister of the elder appellant, also successfully appealed against rejection. According to the Immigration Officer, she was a married woman who had left her husband in Austria, and he immediately went on to add that she had been married three years and divorced the last two years.

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ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.
D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 20, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
The Right Hon. ARTHUR COHEN, K.C., 5, Paper Buildings, Temple.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
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LORD SWAYTHLING, 28, Kensington Court, W.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
NEXT TERM BEGINS ON MAY 5th.

## JEWS' COLLEGE:
### An Official Defence.

TO THE EDITOR —From Mr. JOSHUA M. LEVY, Chairman of the Council, 17, Greville Place, N.W.

SIR,—The references to Jews' College in the Press are so numerous that I cannot undertake to notice every statement on the subject, but when "Mentor" devotes a whole page of your journal to the subject, it becomes imperative that I should refer to what he has penned. Naturally, he wishes to benefit the College and the community, but to leave his remarks uncorrected would certainly be harmful to the one and the other. I am, indeed, very grateful to him, for he puts his finger on the spot—we must "educate our Masters."

Is "Mentor" quite sure that he is fair? He speaks of the *régime* which came to an end nearly two years ago, when Dr. Adler passed away. No change of *régime* took place of which I am aware, but it would be more seemly to allow the Chief Rabbi-Elect to become Chief Rabbi in practice, before mentioning him in connection with the College.

Strange as it may strike "Mentor," I do claim the College to be a success. The proof of it is seen in the numerous Ministers who have passed through its curriculum. I am not one of those who pay undue regard to the fact that there are students who have benefited by its instruction without adopting in the end a Ministerial career. One of the results of the Committee, to whose labours your contributor refers, may be to recommend the reception of students without attempting to bind them to *qualify* themselves to become Ministers. The College has never bound them to *act* as such. The imparting of a satisfactory amount of Jewish knowledge should be a sufficient goal for any college, and worthy of appreciation and gratitude from the community. The trouble of "wastage," of which complaint is so often made, is not peculiar to Jews' College. It is met with in all theological seminaries. There are many causes for this wastage, to detail and to describe which the present is not the occasion. Very opportunely, however, emphasis is laid on one of them in the current number of the *Sunday Times*, where, in the course of an interview, practically for the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Secretary of the Additional Curates' Aid Society, we are told that the improvement in the supply of Curates would have been greater "if a larger number of bursaries had been available for educating some of the many suitable candidates who could have been sent forward for a course of college training."

Where I feel Jews' College failed, was in producing such few holders of the Rabbinical Diploma, but that was altered some considerable time before the death of Dr. Adler. I would, however, venture to protest against the idea that almost as a matter of course, every College student can become a Rabbi. If he can legitimately do so, well and good. It will strengthen the community and the Rabbinate. But my point is to correct the impression which appears to be held by some people that it is quite a simple matter to attain the Hatarah, and no more difficult than a degree in arts.

"Mentor" stigmatises the College as an eleemosynary institution. It is not. And it would be as fair to say that a man who gains a scholarship at a Public School or at the University is accepting charity. Fees are charged at the College, though, of course, remitted when circumstances demand it, and scholarships are gained in competition and are not bestowed as mere bursaries. Even for admission to the College all students have to pass a qualifying examination, and some of them gain entrance scholarships, though "Mentor" does not seem to be aware of it. It would be well if less stress were laid on the supposed fact that the students were all of one class, by which is always meant poor in the world's goods. The middle class has *always* been represented on the roll of the College. I would plead for the sensitive *amour propre* of the young gentlemen of the College (a laudable feeling), to drop this "class" argument.

"Mentor" says we must "educate our masters," and I agree. The community must see to it that every Minister should have a living wage, in a broad sense, and that men in the provinces should be given more than the mere pittance they occasionally earn at present.

I approach with some trepidation the department of Sir Adolph Tuck and Mr. Otto Schiff, the Treasurers, when I quote again "educate our masters." But it is necessary that I should say that the *individuals* of the community should ask themselves if they are doing their duty by the College? The financial support accorded to the College is most inadequate. "Do you belong to the College?" should be asked of everyone who is a Jew; and it is as necessary for the well-being of the community that everyone should be a contributor to the College, as it is that he should support our charitable institutions.

I conclude, Sir, as I began, by saying that I am proud of the College, proud of these learned gentlemen, the Principal and his coadjutors; proud of the gentlemen, the students, who have acquired the knowledge and the ripe scholarship imparted at the College.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.—The following have passed the Easter examination:—Daniel Castello, Inner Temple, Roman Law and Jurisprudence, Class II.; Benjamin Mark Goodman, Middle Temple, Constitutional Law and Legal History, Class II.; Cecil Lyon Hart and Neville Jonas Laski, Inner Temple, Criminal Law and Procedure, Class II.; John de Hart, Cyril Julian Hoffnung Goldsmid and Edward Nathan, Inner Temple, and Howel Walter Samuel, Middle Temple, Criminal Law and Procedure, Class III.; Nathan Paul Nussbaum, Middle Temple, Criminal Law and Procedure, Class III., and Real Property and Conveyancing, Class III.; Sidney Salomon, Middle Temple, Real Property and Conveyancing, Class III.; Isaac Benjamin Nelson, Middle Temple, Final Examination.

## THE JEWISH POOR OF LONDON.—*(Continued from page 23.)*

the impression, which I understand is general, that since many fewer Jewish women go out to work and many Jews are themselves small traders and employers, the percentage of insured persons amongst Jews is much smaller than in the general community. It will be at once realised from these figures how interested the Health Department will be in the decisions which will have to be taken, I hope shortly, by the metropolitan local authorities concerning the extension of the benefits of the Act to uninsured persons and to dependents of uninsured persons so far as they relate to tuberculosis. Whilst we have co-operated in the most cordial manner with the three dispensaries in the Borough of Stepney, the arrangements under which we have been working have been regarded by both parties to them as provisional, and, indeed, it would be beyond our resources to make them permanent, as if the work were to be maintained at the standard we have set ourselves in the past the number of our Health Visitors would require to be doubled. The views of the Board as to the obligations of the local authorities with regard to tuberculosis dispensaries were clearly set out in our report for 1911, and they need not now be repeated. We have, where necessary, in renewing our agreements with the dispensaries for twelve months, subject to one month's notice, excluded from the 15th July next insured persons. To our contributors who may be impatient for that relief from a burden of which they sanctioned the assumption by the Board when there was no other machinery available, I can say with the Health Committee that the present position is transitional; great changes such as are involved in the intervention of the State with its promises of assistance to insured and uninsured persons alike who are afflicted with this disease, cannot be carried through in a day, and I deprecate hasty and precipitate decisions. You may rely, however, upon our closely

WATCHING ANY DEVELOPMENTS

which may suggest a modification of our action and policy; but, in any event, while we shall be alert in surrendering the duties which should no longer devolve upon us, we shall still be willing to give that assistance in relief which the exceptional circumstances of Jewish cases may demand. The community will have learned with pleasure that the experimental establishment of a Home for seven pre-tubercular children at Walton-on-the-Naze from the Charlotte Barnato legacy is proving a success; it seems from the Report of the Health Committee to be an almost unique provision in London of something which is much needed. If any wealthy and generous person will give us another thousand pounds, or even five hundred pounds, we will at once start another home for children similarly afflicted; the donor could also give him or herself, as I have done, the pleasure of going down to Walton occasionally to witness the excellent results which accrue to the children. Reverting to one or two figures which appear in our statistical tables, I would invite your attention to the satisfactory decrease in the number of our allowance cases, and to the consequent reduction in expenditure. The hope is, perhaps, justified, that the current year may also show a similarly favourable result, as we began with forty-eight less cases, but a great deal depends upon the number of cases transferred from the Temporary Allowances Committee, and there were a few more on its books at the close than at the beginning of the year. If the claims of the recipients of these allowances are analysed, it will be found that they largely arise from cases of a permanent character. Nearly seventy-five per cent. of the total number of fixed allowances were paid to widows, or on account of old age. Of course, the children of widows grow up and either partially or entirely obviate the necessity for a continuance of the allowance, and widows do re-marry, as I find seven of our cases did in the course of last year. In connection with the work of this Committee the retirement to-day of Mrs. Model from her membership of the Board will be as much regretted by the Committee as it is by all her colleagues on the Board. Mrs. Model intimated to me several months ago that she felt in justice to herself and the Sick Room Helps Society, with whose splendid work her name will always be identified and held in high honour, that she ought to diminish her other labours. Deeply as we regret to lose Mrs. Model, and fully conscious that we should greatly miss her sympathetic and judicious treatment of her cases, I felt that we ought not to ask Mrs. Model to continue work at high pressure: we know we shall retain her kindly interest in our undertaking and that we may count upon her co-operation and help in matters in which the two institutions may be mutually concerned. On behalf of the Board, I wish Mrs. Model health and strength to continue her efforts for the Society which is already under such heavy obligations to her. The only other table to which I would refer is that relating to emigration. Its records show a further slight decline in the number of cases dealt with by the Committee, and the reasons ascribed for the falling off are similar to those given last year—

GOOD TRADE HERE AND REDUCED IMMIGRATION;

it is probable that the second of these two causes is being brought about by the increased and growing facilities at the Northern and Southern European ports given by some of the Steamship Companies, both Continental and British, to persons emigrating to North and South America. An interesting feature in our figures is that with nine fewer cases we have emigrated 100 more children; although this has involved a much higher outlay per case, we cannot fail to rejoice at the greater opportunities which will be afforded these children in the countries where their parents have elected to found new homes. As germane to the matter of emigration I would refer to an interesting experiment initiated this year under the auspices of Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid. Thirteen youths, the product of probably what are known as "blind alley" occupations, have been tested at the German Farm Colony at Ware for their fitness and willingness to lead an agricultural life, and have been emigrated to New South Wales where they are to be placed on the Dreadnought Farm prior to being transferred to other farms in that State. This brief narrative of what has so far been done gives but a faint idea of the trouble and thought involved in carrying through this experiment, which owes its fruition to Mr. Berman. Mr. Goldsmid and his friends found the money for the cost of the training at Ware; and the expenses of emigration, for which we obtained assisted passages through the New South Wales authorities in London to whom we are much indebted for their courteous help in this matter, was defrayed out of a grant kindly placed again last year at the disposal of the Board by the Jewish Colonisation Association. I am happy to say that the Board has agreed to deal with thirty youths on the same lines during the current year, and I hope that no obstacles will arise to prevent

THIS NEW DEPARTURE

becoming a successful feature in our work. It is obvious that great care must be exercised in the selection of those with whom we are proposing to deal. This was done in the case of those who are already gone, and I can vouch for the great improvement effected by the stay at Ware, as I saw the youths when they came to London for the Jewish holidays and again before they left. We do not claim that we have found a remedy capable of universal application to cases of youths who would be described by club managers as "difficult," or to all those others who for want of proper training are drifting aimlessly about; but we do hope, if we are able to continue this work, that we have found an outlet for some of them, and that given proper selection of the material, we shall be able to start in the world a certain number whose future careers in their new sphere are full of promise to themselves and to the community. In any event, we may congratulate ourselves I think, that the spirit of initiative is not dead within these walls, and that the readiness to seize opportunities, however foreign to our previous practice, combined with the capacity to make the most of them, are assets which should assure for the Board plenty of scope for usefulness in the future. As to the other departments of the Board, I would like to dwell for a moment upon the work of the Loan Committee, which has been amply endowed with resources since the legacy of the Baroness de Hirsch was received twelve years ago, I think it will be admitted that splendid use has been made of the funds which th Committee has had placed at its disposal; from time to time, as was explained t the Board the other day in fuller detail than is possible now, extended powers wer conferred upon the Committee, both in the direction of granting larger loans and when advisable, of dispensing with the guarantees which are ordinarily required These powers have been fully utilised, but a balance of £5 300 had accumulated at the end of last year to the credit of the fund, and, as the Treasurers state in their report, the time had now arrived for the Board to consider the position which had arisen. In conformity with this view, the Board has passed, subject to confirmation, an amendment in its laws which will enable the Industrial Committee to make fuller use of the available funds for such purposes as are in the nature of loans, and the expenses of the Department will in future be met from this source instead of from the funds of the Board. These arrangements should arrest the accumulation of further balances, and they will in all probability, in years of activity, reduce, if they do not extinguish, the accumulations that have taken place, which are practically the product of the last three years. But apart from these financial consequences upon which I have dwelt, I am sanguine enough to hope that the larger resources and the greater scope which the new arrangements give to the Industrial Committee will not only enable it to add to its usefulness in its existing sphere, but perhaps also in directions hitherto beyond its range. The Past Apprentices' League, which owed its existence to the energy of Mr. Gluckstein, is about to be wound up for various reasons, one of which is that that gentleman is unfortunately obliged to be absent a great deal on account of his health. Possibly it may be found practical for the Industrial Committee to create

### SOME SYSTEM OF LIMITED SUPERVISION

for past apprentices who have not done well, thus replacing in part what the League aimed at doing. There are, perhaps, other directions in which the Committee may be able to move, and if there are such I am sure they will receive its earnest consideration. Having regard to the great difficulties which attend apprenticeship work, of which the Report of the Industrial Committee sharply reminds us, it would be unwise to arouse great expectations merely because larger funds are at the disposal of the Committee. Our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ernest Morley, has recently questioned, in a short article which he wrote, whether the apprenticeship movement has not reached the limit of useful expansion in London, as the number of suitable masters and suitable trades is strictly limited, and other societies are now in the field doing similar work. One question which is perennial and is a growing source of anxiety to the Committee is the high level of cancellations. Mr. Morley suggests in his article that the increasing impatience of boys to learn a difficult trade may be the direct result of the insufficient attention given to manual training in our elementary schools. That the present curriculum of these schools, with its undue devotion to literary work, is unsuitable, especially for boys who have to earn their living by manual labour, is, I think, unquestionable. We are told that the system of education in this country is again going to be overhauled. It would be well if our authorities would take a lesson from our American cousins, who, in the city of Boston, have worked out a complete organisation by which young people are educated and especially trained for the various businesses of life. Dealing with the finances of the Board, the salient features are that we were compelled to suspend during the past twelve months the investment of legacies to the extent of £5 160; that the amount of voluntary contributions fell short of our needs by £3 000; and that consequently at the opening of the year we were faced with a deficiency of over £2,800, to meet which the Board has again decided to utilise legacies as and when received. Nobody deplores more than I do a resort to this expedient. I think the amounts of legacies we have thus diverted to meet current expenditure in the last seven years will approach £19 500, but there is no other course open to us. One of our critics genially told me the other day that we had embarked on

### A "RAKE'S PROGRESS,"

but he was unable to suggest as an alternative any new way to pay old debts. Some may derive consolation from the reduction exhibited in this year's deficit, but when I tell you that the income last year was swollen by donations to the amount of £900, given on special occasions which will not recur, you will see that our immediate prospects are none too rosy. In this connection it must also be remembered that the new scheme in connection with the emigration of youths will cost money, and also that the Board felt that we could no longer delay increasing the salaries of our staff, the charge for which will accrue in the current year. We expect and receive from our staff, under the able guidance of Mr. Stephany, devoted service to the Institution, and we think they realise that if they are to retain the confidence of the Board and the community they must equip themselves for the more complex circumstances of the times which suggest new problems, or at least, new methods of dealing with old difficulties. Our report in casting a glance over the wider horizon of public life comments upon the comparative disuse of voluntary effort in modern charitable relief. We cannot expect to be free here entirely from general influences of this kind, but whatever may be the future in store for us, it is of increasing importance that the staff of this institution should not alone display that zeal for its work and sympathy for the sufferer by which I hope it has always been distinguished, but that it must train itself to meet new developments and the new situations to which they may lead. I have now referred to the principal features of the past year, not I fear with that touch of vernal freshness with which I should like to clothe my remarks. but it is not easy to present an old story in a new guise year after year. In concluding my address I wish to put before you once again the needs of a most distressing and helpless class whose necessities are overlooked perhaps because they are happily small in number. Twice during the past few years I have called attention to the absence in our community of any provision for the dying; they are those whose days are numbered in consequence of the presence of certain diseases, and others in an advanced stage of consumption for whom there is no hope, but who may linger on some time; hardly one of such cases would be admitted to a general hospital. The former class can from time to time be placed in non-Jewish homes if they will enter them. But for the latter there is no refuge except the workhouse infirmary from which they discharge themselves as they feel their end approaching, and their crowded homes to which they return thus become

### CENTRES OF INFECTION

in its most acute stage. At the end of last year there were four cases of the former class and seven cases of very advanced consumption who were known to the Board; how many more there were I am unable to say. Probably a Home with fifteen to twenty beds would suffice, and if the necessary funds were provided to start and maintain it, the Board would be prepared to manage it. It has, I think, shown its capacity to do so by the success of its Home at Walton, of which a very satisfactory account is issued again this year by the Committee. To paraphrase a sentence in a report, if I shall again have the privilege of addressing you next year, I hope I may then be able to say that a beginning, at any rate, has been made to secure the Home of Rest for the Dying; if the Board should then venture to appeal for this object, I hope we shall find forthcoming, as we have always hitherto found, that same generous response and sympathetic encouragement which has been our mainstay in an eventful past.

Mr. OTTO SCHIFF referred to the President's criticisms of the Russo-Jewish Committee Labour Bureau, and said that he did not intend to go into the merits or demerits of the Bureau, as he did not consider the Board the proper tribunal to pronounce judgment on the Bureau. In view of the fact that it must be known to Mr. Cohen that a Committee had been appointed to enquire into the Bureau, he regretted that he should have made the remarks he had found it necessary to make. There were differences of opinion in regard to employment agencies, and he pointed out that the record of the Industrial Committee of the Board was far from satisfactory. He did not agree with Mr. Morley that the days of apprenticeship were over. The great difficulty that had to be contended with was Saturday labour.

Mr. H. ZIMAN expressed the view that the Ware experiment was on too small a scale, and that it could only succeed if a properly organised Jewish farm colony were founded.

Mr. COLEMAN P. HYMAN drew attention to the large number of cancellations of indentures recorded by the Industrial Committee, and urged that this was a matter for enquiry. The fact that many of the cancellations were due to the boys' misconduct pointed to the need of more social work among lads of this class.

Mr. E. MORLEY said that in the article to which reference had been made he had not suggested that apprenticeship had reached its absolute limits, but that the premiums asked tended to rise, and a limit must ultimately be reached. In regard to Mr. Hyman's remarks, he pointed out that the Industrial Committee devoted special care to those lads sent to them by the Relief Committees. These were naturally not the best material, and they could reduce the number of cancellations immediately by weeding-out, but he hoped the present policy would be persisted in.

### The Hon. Solicitor and "Destitute."

Mr. A. E. SYDNEY said that he thought one explanation of the apparent increase in the number of phthisical cases was the fact that there was now no longer the former reluctance to report such cases. He went on to say that each week in the JEWISH CHRONICLE there was an article which was very informative and decidedly amusing. In that week's paper he was afraid "Mentor" had made a mistake in the excess of wit or in the excess of a desire to be powerful. Speaking with reference to Jews' College and comparing the seminarists there with the Jewish poor, he had this passage: "Just as the poor destitute wretch places himself under obligation to the beneficiaries at Middlesex Street." He presumed "beneficiaries" was a misprint for "beneficences," but he objected to the words "poor destitute wretch." When that Institution was founded, there may have been cases of destitution, but after working for fifty-five years, he denied that so long as the Board existed there could be "poor destitute wretches" among the Jewish poor.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Schiff reminded him of the creature of whom it was said: "*Cet animal est très méchant; quand on l'attaque il se défend.*" (Laughter.) But Mr. Schiff had not replied to the criticism he had made. He had reminded the contributors that the Board did not limit itself to relief, but would be unfaithful to the trust reposed in it if they did not examine every problem affecting the Jewish poor that presented itself. If there was any abuse, it was their duty to call attention to it. He was aware of the enquiry to which Mr. Schiff had referred, and was anxious it should devote attention to the point he had raised. In regard to the experiment at Ware, it had been conducted in the first instance under private auspices. They had been informed by the colonial authorities that it was desirable for the lads to have the bulk of their training under local conditions; their stay at Ware would therefore be as short as possible. He acknowledged the assistance received in this matter from Rabbi F. L. Cohen, of Sydney.

On the motion of Mr. A. P. COHEN, seconded by Mr. M. A. SPIELMANN, a vote of thanks was passed to the President, and a similar compliment was paid to the Staff, on the motion of Mr. H. E. BEDDINGTON, seconded by Mr. L. A. ISAACS.

## EAST END AID SOCIETY.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the East End Aid Society of the Board was held on Saturday evening at the offices of the Board.

The Rev. J. F STERN, President, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said it was not for him to describe to them the work of the Board during the year. The only department Mr. Stern referred to was that of emigration in regard to which he expressed the hope that three institutions, the Jewish Colonisation Association, the Jewish Territorial Organisation, and the Board might co-operate. They in the East End ought to be glad to join in the noble work the Board was doing. The question presented itself were they doing all they could at that Aid Society. He thought they were not. There had been a clamouring at their meeting last year for definite work. But could any work be more definite than that which they were carrying out, than making it possible for the working man to pay his mite to the Board. The report of the District Canvassing Committee showed that a new synagogue, the Liberal Synagogue, had made its appearance during the year among the list of contributing synagogues; and the collection at this small synagogue had reached £258. Now he claimed that the most orthodox Jews were quite as charitable, according to their means, as the liberal Jews. Yet of the fifty Federation Synagogues, with 6,000 members, the names of only seven synagogues appeared in the list as sending contributions, and the amount sent by these, together with donations from the President, the representative at the Board, and the Federation funds, totalled £23. He was not blaiming the members of the Federation but themselves, and wished to point to the weak spots in the Aid Soiety. Their machinery was not going as it should, the members of their Committee were not as active as they might be. They had paid over to the Board £175 in 1912, against £220 the previous year. (He would ignore the fact that they had since been able to hand over another £25.) The decrease was accounted for by their yearly, half-yearly, quarterly and monthly subscriptions all declining, there being a decrease of as many as 117 subscribers. There were one or two reasons which might account for this decline, but it was hoped that they had now disappeared, and that next year would show a better record. Mr. Stern paid a tribute to the energetic work of their Secretary, Mr. Henry Hart.

Mr. S. KARET, Treasurer, in seconding the adoption of the report, expressed the pleasure of the meeting at their President's restoration to good health, which they all hoped he would continue to enjoy. He appealed for more activity by the members of the committee and recalled the flourishing condition of the Society in its early days when the committee consisted of energetic canvassers.

The hon. officers were re-elected with the addition of Mr. D. Galinsky on the committee.

Thanks were accorded the chair on the motion of Mr. SIMON MYERS, Vice-President, and the Auditors (Messrs. S. Amstell, A. A. Jacobs, J. Samuel and I. Vanleer), on the motion of Mr. S. KARET.

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PRESENTATION TO COLOUR-SERGT. SAFFERTY.—In the barrack-room of G Co., 4th Middlesex Regiment, Devonport, last week, Col.-Sergt. A. Safferty was presented with a handsome timepiece by the non-commissioned officers and men of the company on his retirement from the service on pension. The presentation was made by Corpl. Crawford, who said Sergt. Safferty had completed twenty-one years' service, and they wished him a long and successful career in civilian life. Sergt. Safferty in returning thanks, said the present was all the more valuable to him as it came from the whole of G Company. The clock bore the inscription:—"Presented to Col.-Sergt. A. Safferty, as a mark of esteem by the N C.O.'s and men of G Co., 4th Middlesex Regiment, on his discharge to pension, May, 1913." Col.-Sergt. Safferty, who joined the army at Hounslow in June, 1892, served through the South African war from 1899 to 1902, and is in possession of the King's and Queen's medals with eight bars, and also the long service and good conduct medal. His engagements in the South African war included Natal, Tugela Heights, relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, and the Orange River Colony. Among other accomplishments he is a capable musician.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—The fancy dress ball given last week by the Juvenile Workers' Branch, No. 1, was a great success socially and financially. The last function of the season will be held on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the Adler Hall, Stepney Jewish Schools, when a concert will be given by the Wallace Myers' Entertainers. The Branch held its annual meeting on Sunday, at the Central Offices, 41, Stepney Green, when the following were elected: Mr. Victor Berliner, Chairman; Miss L. Marks and Mr. P. Goodman, Vice-Chairmen; Mr. Harry Harris, Hon. Secretary; Mr. M. Levinsky, Sub-Secretary; and a Committee of thirty ladies and gentlemen.

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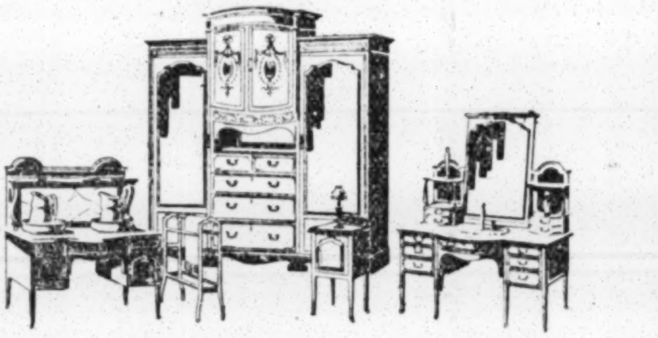

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WITH THE . . .

# "Children of the Ghetto."

. . . By ONE OF THEM . . .

We live and learn. At a meeting of the Folklore Society at University College, a Mr. Lovatt observed that it was "quite a common thing for herbalists and druggists to be asked for orris-root by the Jews." The lecturer, it should be said, was speaking of the customs of the East End of London. The orris-root, he told us, was used to rub on the gums of children. This queer custom, of which I can find no mention in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, is evidently one of many that have their origin in Eastern European superstition. The pierced coin, the wearing of coral beads, the utilising of a grasshopper for the cure of ear-ache—where does the Ghetto secure its grasshoppers?—and other quaint usages, take us back to less enlightened times. But they go to prove that customs such as these do not die out in a generation. Anyhow, there ought to be a run on orris-root just now.

Another organisation has lost no time in interrogating the Chief Rabbi-Elect through the medium of the Press. First, we had a protest against Shechita, and now comes an enquiry as to Dr. Hertz's views upon the subject of vaccination. The querist is Mr. John Brown, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National Anti-Vaccination League, whose controversy with a local Jewish doctor will be fresh in memory. Mr. Brown states: "I do not ask out of mere curiosity, but inasmuch as . . . we are unmistakably nearing a time when vaccination will be swept away, it will be good to know whether the Head of the Ancient Religion takes a Bible view of Vaccination." Only a few weeks ago, reference was made to the marked decline in the popularity of vaccination among our people, a decline that is being emphasised day by day. The anti-vaccinationists urge that it is manifestly absurd to stamp in one disease in order to "stamp out another," but they have been stoutly opposed, as far as the East End is concerned, by Dr. Feldman, who seems to have upset their urbanity with an imposing array of facts and figures.

A vigorous campaign is being conducted by the officers of the Jewish Scholars' Lifeboat Fund, and a good many of us have been inundated with collecting-cards, as well as literature bearing upon the need for a new "Michael Henry" Lifeboat. Mr. Arthur R. Henry is the moving spirit in this campaign, which appears to be conducted on strictly scientific lines. You get the collecting-cards, whether you have asked for them or not—and every card is numbered! To what extent the services of the children themselves is being utilised, is not at the moment quite clear. What perplexes me, moreover, is the thought of the many other causes which our boys and girls have espoused so readily, and with which the lifeboat collection will have to take its chance. Within a journey of half a mile the other Sunday morning the writer happened across youthful collectors on behalf of the League of Mercy, "Forget-me-Nots," and the Jewish Hospital. Here they were, card and pencil in hand, worrying all and sundry for the spare copper. Sometimes, let me add, they develop into rare nuisances. But what can we say? We did the very same thing ourselves in the long ago.

Limehouse does not loom large in the public eye nowadays, though it appears once to have taken a considerable part in "educating" opinion on a burning topic of the day. Mr. Charles McNaught reminds us in his "Round About East London" series, that in 1753, when the fears for Jewish naturalisation were at their height, political squibs were published in the riverside district forecasting the probable condition of England a century later. One of the advertisements, which appeared in the so-called *Hebrew Journal* "published by authority," gives a fair indication of public fears as to the result of that naturalisation: "This is to inform the public that the good ship Rodrigue, *alias* Salvador, Emmanuel de Fonseca, Commander, 1,100 tons burthen, 50 guns, Jewish built, a prime sailer, having excellent accommodation for passengers, is now lying at Mr. Caneo's dock at Limehouse." The advertisement added that the vessel was ready to take in those Christian families that might be inclined to transport themselves into any part of Turkey "as choosing to live under a Mohammedan rather than a Jewish Government." Other contents of the *Hebrew Journal* are no less diverting. Could these waterside *littérateurs* have foreseen Jews taking their place in an English Cabinet they would undoubtedly have foretold the doom of England. The Limehouse spirit still lives, for all that, as recent events go to prove.

Dr. F. W. Alexander, the progress of whose campaign against the white scourge has been recorded in this column from time to time, has startled the educational world with another project. He wants to use the Thames steamboats as open-air schools. Details of the scheme are not yet available, but it is stated that the matter is now before the London County Council and remains in their hands. We are getting quite used to these startling suggestions. "Look to the child!" is the watchword of to-day.

Many of us would like to know something about the ultimate destination of the many objects of interest associated with the premises of the now defunct Jewish Working Men's Club in Alie Street. Have they already been dispersed; and if so, where? I am told that since the club closed its doors a great many of its faithful *habitués* still remain downhearted. Some have made the best of a bad business by joining a near-by political club, though, let me add, they are not of its political faith—while others drown their sorrows nightly in the twopenny seats of the cinema shows. As to the Musical Society, its enthusiasm has dwindled to vanishing point. Nobody hears of it now, and—let me tearfully add—nobody cares. How hath the mighty fallen!

The Jewish Working Men's Club.—The hope expressed in some quarters as to the possibility of reviving this East End "Arcadia" on the lines originally conducted, namely, as a club for Jewish men and women, does not now seem possible of realisation. It will be remembered that with the waning fortunes of the Club it was decided some time last year, at a largely attended meeting, to close its doors, mainly on account of the continual decline in membership. For some time, however, after the closing down it was thought possible that the premises might yet be taken over for the purpose of utilising them as the venue for one of the East End Jewish lads' clubs, but later the proposition was deemed not quite desirable. Recently the premises were put on the auction mart, and have now been acquired by Mr. I. Monnickendam, of Middlesex Street. The popular caterer has decided to convert the building into a desirable *local* for the holding of communal and social functions of all kinds, and with this end in view certain structural alterations will be effected. Mr. Monnickendam's venture will be interestingly watched by London Jewry.

Jews' Free School Old Boys' Club.—The last dance of the season is announced to take place on Sunday next, at the Club. The second annual gymnastic display and prize distribution will be held on Sunday evening 13th inst. Mr. L. G. Bowman will preside and Mrs. Bowman will distribute the prizes. All members, past members, and friends are invited to apply for tickets of admission which are issued free.

Commercial Street Old Boys' Club.—Under the supervision of their managing director, Mr. Ben Graham, the Arlington Concert Party gave a concert to this club last Saturday. Mr. Joseph Judelson, Hon. Secretary, presided. The following too part in the concert: The Misses A. Green and Russell, Messrs. J. Allen, R. Coleman, Gold and Devant, M. Danser, B. Graham, B. Howard, W. Pomerantz, and J. Turgill. Capt. Monteagle Browne sang during the evening. Miss S. Danser was accompanist.

Great Garden Street Talmud Torah.—A successful dance was held at the St. Georges' Town Hall, on Saturday.

## PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL "AGUDATH YISROEL."

TO THE EDITOR.—From Rabbi I. J. YOFFEY, 53, Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

SIR,—The resolution of the Kattowitz Conference last summer to establish an international "Agudath Yisroel" has found an echo in the hearts of many leading members of our community, who are desirous of giving effect to this resolution. But this cannot be accomplished so long as the aim of the Aguda is not known to the majority of our members. I therefore seek, through the columns of your invaluable paper, to describe its nature and character.

The establishment of an international "Agudath Yisroel" will be of incalculable benefit to our nation, because unity is the basis upon which rests the safety of Israel's House. But international harmony cannot be achieved unless a central body be formed in our midst, with the object of welding together all our dispersed elements. The "Agudath Yisroel" will convene a congress annually, at which will attend representatives from the different communities of our brethren throughout the whole world. The congress will discuss and deal with the burning problems with which our people are confronted. Such a congress will be looked upon as a Jewish platform, because its delegates will be fully authorised by their electors to voice their opinion on all current questions concerning our people. The congress, by obtaining an accurate description of the exact condition of our coreligionists everywhere, will try to improve their position spiritually as well as economically.

Another outstanding feature of the programme of the "Agudath Yisroel" will be to devise a scheme to revive the Torah amongst the rising generation. Our children to-day are influenced by different schools of thoughts. Many unqualified persons intrude into our house to manage our affairs against the wishes of the majority of our people. To our shame we have not an authoritative educational programme for the training and teaching of our children. There are various public schools, private schools, chedorim, Talmud Torahs, etc., and each of them adopts quite a diffierent method from the others. Considerable differences respecting the best system of education prevail amongst our public men, and whilst they are arguing our children receive no education at all. As the old adage declares: A child who is attended by seven nurses remains hungry. Therefore the "Agudath Yisroel" proposes to provide a practicable educational programme based on traditional Judaism.

In order to uphold the dignity of our race, an authoritative Ecclesiastical Court, whose decision on Rabbinical disputes regarding any point of Jewish law should be final, must be established. Clamorous disputes between Rabbis regarding points of law have very often disturbed our communities. How often do we hear ignorant people complaining of the Rabbonim that they are of a quarrelsome nature because they differ in their opinion, one saying כשר and the other טרפה. Such a state of affairs which degrades our spiritual position may easily be averted by establishing an Ecclesiastical Court of final appeal by whose decision everyone, however great he may be, will be compelled to abide.

The scope of work of the "Agudath Yisroel" is, however, not limited to the improvement of our spiritual position alone, but will have regard to the economic as well. For instance, they will try to place our poor brethren in Jerusalem on a better footing. The present position of these fellow-Jews is very precarious, because they are absolutely dependent on the voluntary succour of our coreligionists in other lands (Chalukah). It is also hoped by the "Agudath Yisroel" to render secure the office of the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem. This is absolutely indispensable to the welfare of our community there, because this office has always been a pillar upholding the charitable institutions of the Holy Land. Even the unfavourable attitude of the outside world towards us would be greatly changed through an international "Agudath Yisroel." European nations would see that even at the present day we are a great and a mighty nation, capable of producing men of all ranks in science. Under present circumstances they regard us merely as a mechanical religious flock lacking the vitality which animates a nation. Therefore, one motive, one object, the welfare of our nation, should pervade the soul of our scattered brethren and unity with our people, such as the "Agudath Yisroel" seeks to establish, will strengthen our internal, spiritual, and economic position as well as command the respect of the world outside.

## RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

At the invitation of the Social Service Guild Committee, Mr. C. S. LOCH (Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society) delivered a lecture dealing with the feeling of religion in social service, on Monday evening last, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.

The speaker indicated that out of religion had come the sympathetic thought for life, and no social life was true unless it were both sympathetic and thoughtful. The object of religious feeling was to give food for deliberation, and there was a certain philosophy in deep pondering, which was a great aid in social work. Calmness and persistence also came from religion, and no effort to uplift could be crowned with success unless these qualities were brought to bear. The structure of society was based on the perfection of family life; many a man would have gone down but for his wife and children, who stood by him in times of difficulty. Religion ennobled family life, and they should have a reverence for the social structure of life. It was a beautiful thing, and it was a trust which devolved upon them to keep it beautiful.

The Rev. I. I. MATTUCK thanked Mr. Loch for his address, which, he said, had clearly put before them the view that religious feeling always helped and inspired social service.

Mr. CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE also added his thanks to the lecturer, characterising his remarks as excessively original. Mr. Montefiore added that that was only the second meeting they had held in the synagogue itself. He hoped that when they obtained a larger synagogue, there would also be attached to it a hall where such lectures as the one they had heard that evening might be given. But he thought they had in no wise done wrongly to have arranged to have such words as they had heard, spoken in the synagogue, even though they were addressed by one not belonging to their religious brotherhood.

"GENERAL TURNER'S OWN."—The second annual inspection of "General Turner's Own" troop of boy scouts took place last week by Col. Sir Roper Parkington. Badges were presented to the successful lads during the year for handymen, firemen, cooks, master-of-arms, carpenters, tailors, missioners, plumbers, etc. The scouts gave a fine display of first aid, Swiss drill, tracking, and fireman's drill. Col. Sir Roper Parkington, in addressing the scouts, expressed his pleasure in witnessing such a fine display, and congratulated the officer, Capt. B. J. Friend, O.L.M., F.I.D. (Chief Scoutmaster), Scoutmaster B. M. Marks, Scoutmaster L. G. Kennard, R.N., and Assistant-Scoutmaster G. Vangelder for their work in making the troop so efficient in all branches. Capt B. J. Friend thanked the Colonel. He read a letter from the President, General Sir Alfred Turner, regretting his inability to attend, as he was abroad. Capt. Friend read a letter from Mr. Quinn (Principal of Cusack's College), offering four scholarships of two years' free training in his college to the four best lads in the troop. Capt. Friend took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Quinn for his splendid offer, of which the troop would take full advantage. A certificate from the B.P. Scouts Headquarters of hon. membership was awarded Mr. Quinn for his interest in the scouts. Scoutmaster B. M. Marks replied on behalf of the troop.

**SANITARY ASSURANCE.—Before renting or purchasing a house it is advisable to obtain an independent report on the condition of the drains, sanitary fittings, and water supply. Moderate fees for Sanitary Inspections on application to the Sanitary Engineering Co., 115, Victoria St., S.W. 'Phone, 4316 Victoria.—[ADVT.]**

## ZIONISM.

### HERR SOKOLOW IN AMERICA.

#### Enthusiastic Reception.

[From our Correspondent.]

NEW YORK.

Herr Nahum Sokolow arrived here on March 13th, and was received at the dock by a delegation of prominent Zionists. There were also at the pier a considerable number of other admirers of the writer, who received him with hearty expressions of welcome and with the waving of Zionist flags.

On Thursday afternoon, Herr Sokolow visited the offices of the Federation of American Zionists, and an informal reception was tendered him by a gathering of Zionist workers in the joint headquarters of the Order Sons of Zion and *Dos Yiddishe Folk*, the Zionist Yiddish weekly, at 254, East Broadway. Afterwards Herr Sokolow reviewed, from the window of these offices, a parade of Young Judea, which is made up of a number of clubs and circles of Jewish children.

The public reception and mass meeting that had been planned for some time was held on Saturday evening, March 15th, in Carnegie Hall, the largest auditorium in this city, which was entirely filled with enthusiastic and cheering Zionists, and other Jews who are interested in the Jewish national revival.

Herr Sokolow received a great ovation when he appeared on the platform, escorted by Mr. Louis Lipsky, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Federation, and Professor Solomon Schechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, who presided at the mass meeting. Again, when Herr Sokolow was introduced to speak, the applause and the cheering laste five minutes. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Schechter, as Chairman, the Rev. H. Masliansky, Professor Israel Friedlaender, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-El, who, though not a Zionist, expressed his pleasure at being privileged to welcome Herr Sokolow as an exponent of Jewish culture and as a master of the Hebrew language, which, Dr. Schulman said, "ever was and ever must be the language of the Jewish soul."

Herr Sokolow spoke at first in English, and surprised and pleased everyone by his ability to express himself in the vernacular. Then he continued his address in Yiddish, and towards the end, upon the insistence of the Hebrew-speaking members of the audience, spoke for a few moments in Hebrew.

On Sunday evening, the 16th, Herr Sokolow addressed a very large meeting in Worcester, Mass, on Wednesday evening, the 19th, he spoke before a successful gathering in Philadelphia.

### GERMAN JEWS AND ZIONISM.

#### Dissociation from the Movement.

[From our Correspondent.]

BERLIN.

A very important general meeting of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith took place on Monday in Berlin. A great number of provincial delegates took part. Professor Dr. Falkenheim, the famous Königsberg physician, delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he dealt with the question of the German Jews and Zionism. He sought to convince the meeting that although he appreciated Zionist activity from a purely charitable point of view, the Zionist organisation in Germany, with its nationalist propaganda, greatly harmed German Jewry by imbuing Germans with the belief that the Jews in the Empire were not in reality Germans, but foreigners. Every German Jew who cared for Judaism should fight the movement, but especially must it be the duty of every German Jew to take up a negative attitude towards political Zionism. Geheimer Justizrat Dr. Fuchs, one of the leaders of the German *Alliance Israélite*, and the principle protagonist of Reinach in the recent fight of that body against the Paris Central Committee, spoke somewhat to the same effect. He said that as far as the Zionists were anxious to create a settlement for the much oppressed Jews of the East in the Holy Land every German Jew could go a long way with them, but Zionism must be rejected by German Jewry if it imposed Jewish nationalism on Jews whose ancestors had lived in Germany more than a thousand years and who regarded themselves as good German nationals as were their non-Jewish fellow-countrymen. Jewish nationalism sounded strangely to them. They who were born and bred in Germany and educated in German culture could not take a Jewish State as a model or make it an ideal. The meeting which lasted more than four hours dealt only with the Zionist question; most of the other speeches followed on the lines of those of Drs. Falkenheim and Fuchs and condemned political and nationalist Zionism.

But in spite of the anti-Zionist speeches the atmosphere of the meeting varied in many respects from the anti-Zionist meetings held in the early days of Zionism. We heard nothing more of the religious and historical mission of the Jews among the nations, nor did anyone denounce the Zionists as internal foes and anti-patriots. But the most interesting feature of the meeting was that the necessity of a Jewish home for the oppressed Eastern Jews was fully recognised by nearly every speaker. This was not the case ten or even five years ago. We still remember the time when leading German Jews advised their Russian coreligionists to wait and to fight in Russia and not even to leave the country. All this has changed in the last five years. I have reason to believe that if the anti-Zionists only understood the real aspirations of the Zionists, which they do not, they would not even protest against political and national Zionism.

After a discussion of over three hours, the following resolution was adopted by a majority: "This meeting declares that we do not desire to solve the question of the German Jews in an international manner. We are anxious to participate in German culture as Germans in the Fatherland. As far as the Zionist strives to secure a home for oppressed Jews we welcome him, but we must dissociate ourselves from the Zionist who denies that he is a German by nationality and who considers himself merely as a guest or a stranger in Germany."

## HEBREW PRONUNCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. L. ABRAHAMSON, 10, New Street, Newry.

SIR,—I should be greatly indebted to any of your readers who would be so kind as to inform me whether the pronunciation of Hebrew adopted by the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, is preferable to that of the German and Polish Jews. I am a student of Trinity College, Dublin, and attend the Hebrew classes there. The professor of Hebrew accepted my pronunciation (that of the German Jews) without demur, whilst the lecturer in Hebrew (middle class) repeatedly told me that he would only accept the Spanish pronunciation of Hebrew, that is a pronunciation in which קמץ is pronounced like the "a" in "father," חולם like the "o" in the word "so," צירי like "ay" in "pay," etc., and (what is *not* accepted by the Spanish Jews according to Adler's Grammar) ת like "th" in "thing."

AT the conference on the Kinematograph and Education held at Olympia last week, which was opened by Sir A. K. Rollit, LL.D., and at which the opening address was delivered by the Rev. the Hon. Canon Lyttleton, Headmaster of Eton, Mr. Morley Dainow, B.Sc., delivered two addresses, one on "The Kinematograph and Story Telling" and one on "The Kinematograph and History." Mr. Dainow has been entrusted with the work of compiling the proceedings of this conference. To this month's "Journal of Education," Mr. Dainow contributes an article entitled "In Praise of Formal Training: a criticism of Dr. Hayward and others."

THE pupils of the East London Sabbath Classes held their Purim treat last Sunday, through the kindness of Mr. Michael G. Cohen, and in memory of his father, the late Mr. George Cohen.

# HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES.

## NORTH-WEST LONDON AID SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the North-West London Aid Society was held in the classrooms of the Hampstead Synagogue, on Monday.

Mr. E. J. Duveen, the President, thanked the members of the committee for the work they had done and for the encouragement they had given him. He hoped the Society would continue to thrive. Being the first President of that Society, he naturally wished it to be a continued success.

The Secretary, Miss M. Isaacs, mentioned that the collections from the boxes had been particularly good.

Mr. W. Goldhill said he thought the committee relied too much on the proceeds from the entertainment and did not pay enough attention to the subscriptions. The only way, he felt sure, to raise the figure, was to make each member of the committee a canvasser.

The balance-sheet having been adopted, the Chairman said it was a pleasure to be able to announce to them that in consequence of a conversation with Sir Stuart Samuel, Mr. Moss Harris had been offered and had accepted the Presidency. He accordingly proposed the election of Mr. Harris as president, which Mr. W. Goldhill seconded.

Mr. Harris thanked the meeting for the confidence they had placed in him in electing him President. The parent institution was not new to him, and everything he could do to further its interests they might rely upon his doing. With regard to the increase of subscriptions he urged that each member of the committee should endeavour to get ten or twelve new subscribers. He did not know whether the subscriptions came from the parents or the children, because parents very often made a small subscription given to their children an excuse for not further subscribing.

Mr. Alfred Isaacs proposed that Mr. E. J Duveen be elected vice-president, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sidney M. Cohen, a member of the Board of the parent institution, said a previous speaker had spoken of their Society not requiring figure-heads for presidents; he was sure they did not want figure-heads as members of the committee. He thought that those members who collected money and did not send it in should be struck off the list. They should be particular in electing their committee, for their new president had a difficult task to perform in following in the footsteps of Mr. Duveen.

A committee of nine was then elected and the President was empowered to add to the number. Miss Millie Isaacs was re-elected Hon. Secretary; Miss L. Lazarus, Assistant Hon. Secretary; Mr. Alfred Isaacs, Treasurer; and Messrs. P. Mordant and P. M. Benjamin were re-elected Hon. Auditors.

Miss Isaacs moved a vote of thanks to the Board of Management of the Hampstead Synagogue for granting the use of the Board Room.

## HAMPSTEAD ORPHAN AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Hampstead Branch of the Orphan Aid Society was held on Sunday in the Vestry Room of the Hampstead Synagogue, Mr. George G. Jacob, President, in the Chair.

Mrs. Solomon having presented the certificates of Life-Governorship, which were awarded last year,

The President said he was afraid that some of them did not realise the position of these orphans who had neither father nor mother. His warehouse was situated in the middle of a poor district and it was pitiable to see the children there half-starved and with but little clothes. He appealed for new members to give to, as well as collect for the funds. Next year they were going to have a new President, Mr. Michael Cohen, and he hoped that they would help him to make that figure larger.

The ballot was then taken for four Life-Governors for the present year.

Miss Erica Green, Hon. Secretary, stated that one of the Life-Governships had been won by the Classes.

The Chairman proposed the election of Mr. Michael Cohen as President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Michael Cohen said he had much pleasure in accepting the honour they had conferred on him. He hoped with their co-operation to double the subscriptions to the parent body. They would all, he was sure, join with him in thanking Mr. Jacob for his past services as President. Miss Solomon, he was pleased to be able to inform them, had consented to continue her duties as Treasurer, and Miss Green as Hon. Secretary. With their assistance, he hoped to show that their branch was not at the bottom of the poll, but instead, nearly at the top. North London had a subscription list of some 500, whereas theirs was very small.

## KILBURN AND BRONDESBURY TALMUD TORAH.

The annual meeting of the Kilburn and Brondesbury Talmud Torah was held at 25, St. Julian's Road, Kilburn, on Sunday. Mr. J. Prag, J.P., President, was in the Chair.

The election resulted in Messrs. J. Prag, J.P., being re-elected President; S. J. Kempner, Chairman; Rev. A. H. Eisenberg, Vice-Chairman; Rev. W. Stoloff, Treasurer; and C. Abrahams, Hon. Superintendent.

The Chairman said they might congratulate themselves that the Rev. I. Ostroff, who had been a very painstaking teacher in the Talmud Torah, had secures a position in Wandsworth. Now that they would have to get a new teacher they should endeavour to have one who would teach the Ibrith B'Ibrith, even if for only two nights per week, as an experiment. The children, he felt sure, would take more interest if they knew that they were learning Hebrew as a living language.

The Rev. W. Stoloff said he hoped the Talmud Torah would receive better support. He was sure that it was doing much good work.

The Rev. A. H. Eisenberg, in referring to the appointment of a new teacher, emphasised the necessity for obtaining a gentleman who was able to teach the children English as well as Hebrew.

Maccabæans Literary and Social Society.—A lantern lecture was delivered last Sunday at the offices of the Jewish Board of Guardians by the President, Mr. David Goodman, on "The Isle of Man." Mr. Freeman proposed and Mr. Silverman seconded the vote of thanks.

# BENEFIT AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Order Achei Brith.—The annual meeting of the Sir Israel Hart Lodge, No. 36, Leicester, was held last week, Bro. H. Simons in the Chair. Bro. J. Jacobs, Grand President, Bro. S. De Haas, Grand Vice-President, represented the Executive Council and installed the following officers: Bros. H. Henig, President; A. Altman, Vice-President; J. May, Treasurer; H. Melin, H. Coster, and S. Miller, Trustees; I. Marks, J. Pomeranz, and Pinkas Rosen, Auditors; S. Bernstein and P. Rogers, Marshalls; S. Coleman, Guardian; H. Lefcovitch, Hon. Secretary; Phil Rosen, Recording Secretary; and a Committee. A tea followed the meeting, at which Bro J. Jacobs and Bro. S. De Haas, Bro S. Thomas, President of the Congregation, Bro. L. Wacks, Hon. Member, and the Rev. A. Newman delivered speeches.—At a general meeting of the Joseph Prag Lodge, No. 24, Merthyr, held last week in the Synagogue Chambers, Bro. H. Lazarus, who presided, presented Bro. M L. Cohen, President for the second year, with a Past President's apron. Bros. H. I. Lazarus, D. S. Freedman, Sol Freedman, and the Rev. Isaac Aarons spoke on Bro. Cohen's useful work in connection with the Lodge.

Order Bnei Brith.—The initiation of the Jacob Tramberg Lodge, No. 28, was held at the Empress Hall, Cambridge Road, recently. Bro. Williamson, Grand President, and Bro. Williams, Past-Grand President, journeyed from Manchester to consecrate the Lodge. The following officers were installed: Bros. I. Fifer, President; S Klein, Vice-President; L. Mandel, Treasurer; A. Barnett, H. Tramberg and B. Rosenthal, Trustees; S. Persoff, Inside Guardian; J. Rosenthal, A. Barnett. Mark Marks and B. Cohn, Bards; Z Sackshiver and H. Holland, Marshalls; F. Doffman, S. D Giwer, J. Rosenthal and Z. Sackshiver, Auditors; J. Moscow, Secretary; J. Glass, Collector; and a Committee. A dinner and ball was held in the evening to celebrate the consecration of the Lodge. A photograph of the late Mr. Jacob Tramberg (presented by Mrs Tramberg) was unveiled by Mrs. J. Klein (née Tramberg). Miss F. Tramberg thanked the promoters of the Lodge for the name they had given to it.—The members of the King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, assembled on Sunday at the house of the President, Bro. A. Cowen, to present the Past-President, Bro. J. Richmond, with a white silk regalia as a mark of their appreciation of his able services during his tenure of office. The President made the presentation. Bro. H. Miller, Vice-President, and all those present testified their appreciation of Bro. Richmond's excellent services.

Hebrew Order of Druids.—A general meeting of the Joseph Steinhart Lodge, No. 2, was held last Sunday at the Crown Hall, Redman's Road, Stepney; Bro. B. Kadeschewitz in the Chair. The following officers were installed by Bro. Harris, Grand President, and Bro. Clapper, Grand Vice-President:—Bros. P. Kadeschewitz, President; M. Goldberg, Vice-President; I. Kapolowitch, L. Diamond, and A. Abraham, Trustees; H. Schaffran, Treasurer; J. Levy, Secretary; A. Steinart, A. Goldberg, and J. Sternheim, Auditors; P. Kadeschewitz, M. Goldberg, M. Ellbaum, J. Sternheim, S. Rosenberg and I. Kapolowitch, Grand Lodge Delegates; A. Leiberman, S. Goldstein, J. Brownhood and J. Shedletzky, Marshalls; S. Rosenberg, Inside Guardian: A. Walloshen, Collector; and a Committee. After the meeting about one hundred members sat down to tea. Speeches were delivered by the members of the Council and the elected officers, and by Bro. Diamond, member of the Poplar Borough Council.—The fourth annual banquet and ball of the Mocatta Lodge, No. 24, of the Hebrew Order of Druids took place on March 27th at the Avondale Hall, London Road, Clapham. Bro. Henry Harris presided. At the close of the banquet the usual loyal toast was given by the Chairman. Bro. Applebaum followed with "The Order." Mr. F. W. Woolf (General Secretary), in responding strongly recommended those who had not already joined the Order to do so. Bro. M. Marks (Vice-Chairman) submitted the "Frederic David Mocatta Lodge." Bro. H. Abrahams (Secretary), in replying, referred to the satisfactory increase in membership and their improved financial position. Bro H. Levy followed with "The Executive Council." Bro. M. Clapper, in responding, said that Bro. Levy who founded the Lodge, had spared no effort to promote its success. The Chairman on behalf of the members, in eulogistic terms, presented an illuminated address to Bro. Daniel Swaebe (the Treasurer) in recognition of his services. Bro Swaebe, he said, had ever done his utmost to prove himself a true brother, sparing no trouble or expense in his zeal on behalf of the Order, to which he was devotedly attached. Bro. Swaebe suitably acknowledged the presentation. Bro. E. Nelkan proposed "The Visitors," for whom Bro. N. Bomberg responded. Bro. S. Solomons submitted "The Ladies," for which Miss Applebaum gratefully responded. Bro. B. Rose gave "The Clergy." Bro. the Rev. M. Rosenbaum replied. In proposing "The Chairman," Bro. Applebaum referred to the good work Bro. Harris had done for the Order. The M.C.'s for the ball were Bros. M. Joseph and A. Marks.

Sephardic Congregational Association.—The Committee of the Association arranged a Purim treat last Sunday evening at Barrow's Buildings for the children attending the religion classes. The entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed, had been arranged by Mr. Ellis Paiba, a member of the Committee, who had the assistance of the Hutchison House troupe. Cakes, sweets, and other refreshments were provided for the children.

Berner Street Old Girls' Club.—On Saturday last, an enjoyable social evening was spent by members and friends. Those who contributed to the evening's success were: The Misses Blumston, Field and Wolgang, and Messrs. Woolf, Jacobson and Samuels.

South London (Borough) Jewish Schools.—To mark the anniversary of their wedding day—March 28th—Mr. and Mrs Lewis Solomon, of 21, Hamilton Terrace, provided the older pupils with an enjoyable treat. Mr. Solomon is the Hon Architect of the Schools, and has been connected with the Institution for a great number of years.

East End Social Club for the Jewish Deaf.—Last Saturday evening Mrs. Philip Falk gave her annual treat to the members of the Club. After tea, to which about fifty persons sat down, an interesting conjuring entertainment was given.

Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home.—A poultry dinner was given to the children last week, by Mrs. H. J. Davis, in memory of her husband.

The Central Concert Company gave an entertainment on Wednesday week at the Hackney Union Workhouse, and on Saturday last at the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, Both concerts were under the direction of Mr. A. Prins. Refreshments were supplied by the Company to the patients of the Hospital.

The Twinkle Cycling Club are holding their annual cinderella dance on Saturday, April 12th, at Bonn's Hotel, Great Prescott Street. An excellent programme is being arranged by the Committee of the Club.

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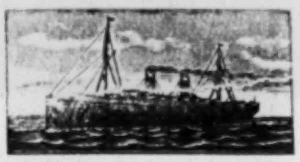

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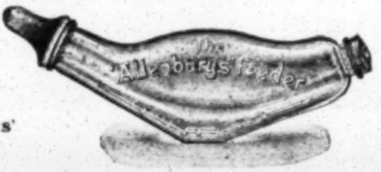

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## SHOW SUNDAY.

The pleasure of viewing good pictures is very greatly enhanced when they are inspected amid the surroundings in which they are created, *i.e.*, in the studio, and not when they are all hung up in a row in the "present arms" style, or still worse, plastered on a wall so as to cover every inch of available space, without any consideration for the detrimental effect one picture, harsh in style perhaps, has on the delicacy of another.

Really good works are often lost in a sea of paint, and gold or imitation gold moulding. No art lover should therefore miss the opportunity of inspecting pictures in their proper *habitat*, as it were. There is a certain charm in entering a studio. The careless way a few rugs and draperies are placed speaks immediately of the individuality of the creator, of the artist and his work, and gives us a little of the inner life of those whose study is nature and nature's manifestations.

On this occasion, the artist first visited was Mr. Isaac Cohen. This young painter was showing a number of fine portraits. In the portrait of the Rev. S. L. McLaren, he has attained something deeper than a mere surface likeness of his sitter. The well-painted portrait of Mrs. Dick Birch, in a very different pose for both the sitter and the painter, is very cleverly rendered. But it is doubtful whether this particular pose adds anything to the dignity of the lady or is characteristic. A most charming portrait is that of Miss Muriel, the daughter of Lomas E. Oliver, Esq. Here the pose is eminently suitable to the gentle figure of the young sitter. The general tone of the portrait, too, is distinctly convincing. Mr. Cohen is particularly happy with children, and his pastel studies of them are produced without any evident exertion, in a bold and dashing style.

Mr. R. G. Goodman shows some strong landscapes. The well-painted water, hills, locally illuminated, with sunlight breaking through the heavy leaden skies, exhibit him as a true artist.

Mr. Frank Emanuel delights the spectator with cleverly treated interiors. "The Bishop's Kitchen," Croydon Palace, is painted at a moment when there are no human figures present, the only living being is that continual guardian of the kitchen, "the cat," placed in the foreground of the picture which adds so much to it. "The Banquetting Hall," Croydon Palace, is a masterpiece of perspective, the sun coming through a window from the left hand side on the spacious floor is so remarkably well rendered, that it could not well be excelled. The elaborate roof of the hall is quite a fine piece of work in itself, but perhaps it interferes a little with the simple dignity of the other parts of the hall. Dick Turpin's Stable, "Old George," Kensington, is a noteworthy work of art. Mr. Emanuel shows here again his skill in treating space and perspective. All his pictures are full of feeling. Besides his paintings Mr. Emanuel has published a number of illustrations in a book, "A Londoner's London," by Wilfred Cohettan (published by Messrs. Methuen and Co.). It is a delightful book.

Mr. Amschewitz's portrait of the Jewish actor, Michael Sherbrooke, is a little gem. Indeed it has much of the quality of a Franz Hals. It is not a mere record of a likeness, but a psychological study of the sitter. The pose is original, the treatment first-rate. In his decorative we have splendid composition and excellent drawing. Special note must be made of his designs for frescoes and his illustrations in monochrome and colour. It is a pity that modern publications do not take advantage of more of such kind of work.

In Miss Flora Lion's studio there were on exhibition a number of this very able artist's works, characteristically executed, for the most part, under the influence of the French school. Miss Lion is equally facile whether her sitter is male or female. The portrait of H. W. Lanchester, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., is an impressive piece of work. The open-air portrait of Miss Theodora, daughter of Colonel A. L. Goldwell, in a sporting costume, amid a snow scene, is full of very clever workmanship. The lighting and the suggestion of the cold atmosphere are remarkably well rendered. It would have gained much in composition if the figures, however, would have been placed a little more to the left. The subordinate way in which Miss Lion treats the background in her portraits as accessories to the figures and the figures to the face is clever.

Mr. Alfred Wolmark, so well known for his pictures of Jewish subjects, has indulged in post-impressionism. It is best to be quite clear. It is not the ridiculous post-impressionism of which we have lately seen such monstrous examples in London. Persons who have failed in trying their hand at good painting and drawing attempted outrageous canvases where an arm is represented in the shape of a telegraph pole or of a leg of mutton, under the coat of this movement. This is, of course, not the case with Mr. Wolmark. It needs no saying that he can paint and draw and neither can one accuse him of insincerity. His post-impressionist paintings are very efficient. They have decorative quality, a splendid sense of colour, line and composition. His work should engage the attention of every follower of this movement and other art lovers. Nevertheless it is regrettable that Mr. Wolmark, who made a mark in painting pictures of Jewish life, has lately neglected it. We hope that he will present us with some others in the near future.

Mr. B. S. Marks shows some still life studies of ritual subjects associated with all the Jewish Festivals. One can see with what love the subjects have been painted. The steadiness of the veteran artist's hand in painting in spite of the advanced age is really phenomenal.

Miss Connie Marks shows, besides other work, a bold study in black and white of "Two Kittens Playing with a Black Beetle."

Mr. Percy Marks has been rather handicapped in his clever designs for stained glass windows for the Hammersmith Synagogue by not being able to introduce figures.

Among those which do not show this year are Mr. Isaac Snowman (who has been fully occupied in connection with the official portraits of the King and Queen or India), and Mr. M. Klang.

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LONDON HOSPITAL.—Great success attended the London Hospital Ball, which was held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on Saturday. Mr. Moss Alfred Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Freeman, had worked energetically, with the result that (besides providing a most enjoyable evening) they were able to hand over to the Hospital close upon £40. Captain E. Monteagle Browne heartily congratulated the Organisers upon the success they had attained. The authorities of the Hospital have personally thanked the Organisers, and expressed their warm gratitude for the very welcome help.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND.—The annual meeting of the Fund, of which Cannon Barnett is President and the Earl of Arran Treasurer, will be held at the Hotel Metropole on Thursday, May 22nd. H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg will preside. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., will be among the speakers.

OLD VICTORIAN CLUB.—A debate was held yesterday week. Mr. B. A. Fersht moved: "That Jewish home life in England is not exemplary." Mr. S. H. Tribich opposed. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. J. Kamlish, S. Lukin, S. Jacobs, J. Wiseman, I. Freedman, D. Ferner, and others took part. Mr. R. B. Pyke presided.

NETHERLANDS CLUB.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, fifteen hundred children were entertained at a Purim party at the Netherlands Choral and Dramatic Club, Bell Lane. The entertainment consisted of a musical comedy, entitled "Cinderella: or a Peep into the Land of Bye-Bye," performed by Mesdames Ascott and Fortescue Company. Through the kindness of some ladies and gentlemen and members of the Club, each child was presented with a bag containing sweets, fruit, and cakes. Other refreshments were also provided.

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# Music and Drama.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

*Herr Peretz Hirschbein.*

Herr Peretz Hirschbein, one of the foremost Yiddish dramatists and poets, is at present in London for a short stay. He is on his way back to Russia after a lengthy visit, of over a year, in the United States. He is not a total stranger in London, one of his plays having created a profound impression on thousands of East End Jews, when produced at the Pavilion Theatre, when he was here last. The object of his American visit was to collect material and impressions of the Jewish life over there, with a view of giving that life an artistic interpretation. Peretz Hirschbein is still a young man, but though thirty-three years old, he has already produced no less than seventeen dramas, all of them of literary and artistic significance. Apart from his great achievements in the domain of drama, he is also the author of a number of poems, some of them poems in prose. He has a keen eye for nature, which he depicts with rare simplicity. Numerous works of his have been rendered into the Russian language and several of his dramas have also been produced with notable success on the Russian stage. Herr Hirschbein is also a very talented actor and undertakes himself important roles in his own plays. He has done much in Russia in the interest of the Yiddish stage, and has at one time run a theatre on his own. Herr Hirschbein is the son of a miller and was brought up in a deserted village in Lithuania. There it was that he acquired his close knowledge of nature, which he depicts so wonderfully.

In the production of the New Revue, "Come over Here," the Directors of the London Opera House have set themselves the ideal of raising the beautiful theatre in Kingsway to the highest level of variety entertainment. No expense has been spared on the scenery, costumes and effects. With the object of striking the "Newest Note" in theatrical productions yet seen in London, the beaten track of making a Revue the medium of all sorts of political and topical quips, has been left, and success will be mainly sought by presenting a series of beautiful scenes, with an unbroken succession of solo and concerted songs and dances. With few exceptions, the principal artists will be all new to London. M. Theodore Kosloff, the celebrated Russian dancer, is arranging a wordless dancing scena, in which he himself will appear. The Revue, which is the work of Mr. Max Pemberton, with music by Mr. Louis Hirsch and Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson, and lyrics by Mr. Harry Williams, will be in two acts with ten scenes. The first performance is fixed for Saturday, the 12th inst. Already nearly all the reserved seats have been sold.

At the Queen's Theatre, on Sunday, the Deutscher Bühnen-Verein of the Deutsches Volkstheatre presented "Der Schlafwagen-Kontrolleur," which is an adaptation of "Le Conducteur de Wagon-lit." It is a pity that the Verein should not have drawn upon the rich stores of German drama, but should have had recourse to French drama in translation. No adaptation of a play from one language to another can fail to lose something of the original, and the play that was presented on Sunday night at the Queen's Theatre is no exception. The acting was favourably received by the audience, but there was throughout an air of something missing. What was missing was originality, which was lost through translation.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

From a musical point of view, the week has been like a "bar's rest" between the seasons, by reason of their being so few concerts, the most noteworthy being that given at Queen's Hall on Saturday by the New Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald. The programme, which was devoted entirely to the works of Tchaikowsky, comprised the well-worn "Caisse Noisette" suite, the pianoforte concerto in B flat minor, and the fifth symphony. In the pianoforte concerto, Mr. Mark Hambourg, as the soloist, handled the technical intricacies with all his accustomed virility of style and vigorous attack, and though one missed the introspective tenderness which inspires the slow movement, the finale was played by him in a manner fully calculated to bring out the barbaric nature of the music, and was well worthy of the applause it evoked from his listeners.

A specially attractive programme was presented at the Alhambra Sunday Concert, when vocal duets were admirably rendered by Miss Flor Mann, and Miss Lillian Berger, while Miss Christine Silver contributed recitations with pleasing effect.

Harp recitals are of such infrequent occurrence that a pleasing novelty was lent to the concert given at Bechstein Hall on Monday by Miss Miriam Timothy, the well-known harpist, and the clever band of artists who assisted her. The opening item was a Quintet, for harp and strings, entitled "Prelude Music," written by Mr. Julius Harrison, and was played by Miss Timothy, Mr. Naum Blinder, Miss M. H. Timothy, Mr. Alfred Hobday, and Mr. Patterson Parker. Its interpretation was marked by the poetical expression as well as the technical excellence of all concerned, and her further contributions included songs with harp and flute accomplishments, in which she was associated with Miss Florence Schmidt and Mr. Victor Borlee. A violin solo, "Suite for Violin," by

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Miss FLORENCE
SMITHSON
in a charming scena,
"A JUNGLE ROMANCE."
HAPPY FANNY FIELDS
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JOLLY DUTCH GIRL CHARACTERS.
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THE THREE RASCALS.
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The Dexterous Humourist.
Signorina MALIELLA. Mona RAVEN. DEAN TRIBUNE. The Van der KOORS. The FOUR SISTERS AMARANTH, and BIOSCOPE.
Prices.—Boxes 7/6 and 5/-. Fauteuils 1/6. Grand Circle 1/-. Stalls 8d. Pit 6d. Balcony 4d. Gallery 2d.
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SATURDAY Evening, April 5th, at 8.15—Madame D. Feinman and Mr. Joseph Kessler in one of Jacob Gordin's great Dramas,
"THE IRON MAN."
MONDAY Evening, April 7th, at 8.15—Mr. Joseph Kessler for the first time produces Shakespeare's great Play,
"MACBETH."
Mr. J. Kessler in the title role, and Madame Feinman as "Lady Macbeth."
TUESDAY Evening, April 8th, at 8.15—Mr. J. Kessler and Madame Feinman in
"THE GREAT JEW."
WEDNESDAY Evening, April 9th, at 8.15—"MOTHER."
THURSDAY Evening, April 10th, at 8.15—"THE WILD MAN."
Box Office open from 10 to 10. Tel. No. 165 East. All Seats Numbered.
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Christian Sinding, was played by Mr. Naum Blinder in a manner that revealed not only a perfect technique, but exquisite musical feeling, that should cause the young violinist to go far. Other numbers included an Introduction and Allegro for harp and strings, by Maurice Lavel, in which, in addition to the artists above mentioned, Mr. Draper took part. A harp solo, "Arabesque," by York Bowen, was produced for the first time, and should be heard again.

Miss Doris Barnett (daughter of Mr. Leopold Barnett, of Sydney), who has been studying for the past few years under Professor Godowsky, has recently given a series of pianoforte recitals in several of the principal Austro-Hungarian cities, and has met with unqualified success. Several of the leading newspapers have spoken in the highest terms of her performances, one going so far as to say that "she will belong to the chosen ones of her profession," and another closing with the assertion that "the future of such talent must be awaited with eagerness." Miss Barnett intends giving a recital in London during the coming summer, prior to her departure for Australia.

An attractive concert was given on Sunday at the Kennington Theatre, in aid of a South London Charity, many Jewish artists giving their services.

### FORTHCOMING CONCERTS.

Miss Doru Bernich, the clever young pianist, will give a recital at Æolian Hall on Tuesday next, in which she will be assisted by Marcel Bonnemain, the solo violinist. The concert will be under the direction of Arthur T. Russell.

A vocal recital will be given by Mr. Edward Ramsay on Thursday next at Æolian Hall, when he will have the assistance of Madame Poldowski.

On the same evening, a "miscellaneous" concert will be given at Steinway Hall by Mr. D'Arcy Woolvem and Mr. Eugene Meier. Amongst other artists are included: Miss Jessie Reeves, Miss Blanche Gaston-Murray, Mr. Albert Sammons, and Master Lewis.

Next Wednesday, the talented young pianist, Miss Myra Hess, will give a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall.

A special concert is announced to be given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra in aid of their Endowment Fund, on Saturday week, at Queen's Hall. Sir Henry Wood will conduct. A main feature will be the playing of Bach's Concerto No. 3 in D minor by Lady Speyer and Mr. Maurice Sons. The solo pianist will be Dohanyi.

A pianoforte recital will be given by Mr. Sidney Rosenbloom on Tuesday week at Æolian Hall, when Herr Zacharewitch will be the solo violinist.

Distinctive interest is attached to the vocal recital to be given by Mr. Richard Levitt, on Wednesday week, at Steinway Hall, of songs being of his own composition. He will be assisted by Miss Alice Mandeville, the well-known contralto, and Mr. John Adams, while Miss Rhoda Simpson will contribute violin solos.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

New-comers to the Palladium this week include that wonderful comedian, Little Tich, Miss Ethel Ward and Co. in a romantic drama, "Her Madcap Majesty," and Mr. Percy Honri in a "musical phantasy" entitled "Bohemia." If there is a little connection between the nine scenes of the last-named production, the whole thing is carried through at almost breakneck speed. "Ragtime," of course, has a goodly share of the music provided, and the last scene is a veritable riot of the "syncopated" art. Miss Charlotte Parry continues to thrill the audiences with her clever impersonations, and Mr. Will Evans keeps the house in continuous roars of laughter.

The entertainment at the Coliseum this week is of the usual excellence provided at this popular hall. The return of Mr. Harry Fragson is a welcome feature to the programme. The popular comedian brings with him a budget of songs, in English and French, which he sings with his usual success in his own inimitable way. Miss Nancy Price, in "The Borstal Boy," and Mme. Lydia Yavorska in "Lorlotte," continue to meet with popular approval in their respective playlets. Other items in an excellent programme are Geo. Mozart (whose "thumbnail sketches" are as humourous as ever), James Watts, a new burlesques comedian, Bella and Bijou, Oswald Williams, an admirable illusionist, and Renee Mayer and Company. Altogether, it is a wonderful programme, and it is not surprising that the house is crowded at every performance.

Miss Vesta Tilley, the incomparable male impersonator, will appear at the Hackney Empire next week, and among others in the programme will be the Three Rascals, ragtime singers at the piano: Sammy Shields, the football enthusiast; the Great Wieland, the dexterous humourist; Signorina Maliella, vocalist; and the Four Sisters Amaranth, acrobatic dancers.

Messrs. Lionel Calman and Moss Stern were stage managers at the concert given by the Hackney Welcome Concert Party last week.

Miss Vera Moore will appear next week at the Islington Empire, and will sing a new song entitled "You are my life, my all."

Miss Dadine Sutherland will play at Miss Iona Robertson's concert at Bechstein Hall next Thursday evening, at at Mr. Clay Thomas's vocal recital at Æolian Hall on Wednesday evening, the 23rd.

The Theatrical Garden Party in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, will be held on June 3rd, at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, this year. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Anslow J. Austin, the Hon. Organiser, 26, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Jacob Rosenthal (Charles Ashwell) leaves England on May 17th for South Africa to fulfil an eight weeks' engagement with Africa's Amalgamated Theatres. He opens at the Tivoli, Cape Town, on June 3rd. Mr. Ashwell has been touring London and the provinces for the last year, playing the title role in Messrs. Wilson and Crooks Vandeville Act, "The Twelfth Man." Mr. Charles Gulliver, Managing Director of the Palladium, has booked the act to appear at all his suburban halls, commencing next Monday at the Hippodrome, Balham.

Miss Fanny Altman has been engaged to sing at the Opera House, Maidenhead, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April.

The Delphic Dramatic Society will give a performance of "Jedbury Junior" (by Madeline Lucette Ryley), at the Cripplegate Theatre, Golden Lane, to-morrow evening. The name-part will be played by Mr. S. David Fresco.

## BEAUTY AND WORTH IN FRUIT.

Have you ever noticed how frequently the word "fruit" is used as the emblem of success, and all that is good and pleasureable? People speak of "efforts that bore good fruit," of "the fruits of their labours," and many more phrases indicative of the fact that fruit is the most desired of all objects. Foremost amongst the fruits of the earth is the grape, the history and literature of which are replete in interest. For sheer attractiveness in appearance and lusciousness of flavour the grape is without rival. The richest and best grapes are grown in Greece. There, in the full gaze of a southern sun, the vine flourishes, and its fruit is filled with that delicious sweetness which only the sun can give. Those same grapes are always in our midst. Everybody knows the Greek Currant. Still, there are many who have not fully realised that the Currant is the best and most nutritive food the world produces. The Grecian sun produces the fruit, and then dries it. Thus do we get a double share of sunshine in the Currant. Analysts and leading doctors give specific reasons why the little fruit is so beneficial, and the chief one is because it contains so large a share of grape-sugar, the best of all nutriments. Try this recipe:—

*Apple and Currant Roly-Poly.*

Six large cooking apples, ¼ lb. brown or castor sugar, 6 oz. of currants, the rind of a lemon chopped finely, a little nutmeg.

METHODS:—Pare, core and cut the apples into slices, put them into a saucepan with the lemon rind and sugar, cook till soft and add the nutmeg. Have ready a rather rich suet crust, roll it out thinly, spread the apples over the paste, sprinkle over the currants, roll the pudding up, closing the ends properly, tie in a floured cloth and boil for 2 hours.

## Sports and Pastimes.

**Schools "International."**

There was a record crowd present at the annual match between a representative football team of the School Section of the Jewish Athletic Association and a representative team of the Tower Hamlets Schools Football Association at the West Ham Memorial Grounds on Thursday week last, and a very fine contest rewarded those who attended. The Tower Hamlets boys won the toss, and the J.A.A. boys kicked off in the face of a very strong wind. The Tower Hamlets boys opened the game in ther usual spirited style, and, assisted by the wind, speedily made tracks for their oppenents' goal. The Jewish boys, however, stopped them with equal vigour, and displayed none of that hesitancy and nervousness which were features of the earlier games of this series. It was soon abundantly clear to all the spectators that the Jewish boys were going to prove a stiff proposition, and the opposing forwards were fairly effectively held up in spite of the assistance they had from the wind. The J.A.A. backs, Kloss (Deal Street) and Stein (Berners Street), kicked magnificently, displaying a sound defence. Sabronick (Lower Chapman Street) kept a good goal, and did very well in keeping out a high dropping shot with a crowd of players rushing upon him. Play, however, continued for a long time round the J.A.A. goal, and it speaks well for the grit and determination of the defenders that they were able to keep their citadel intact, though the Tower Hamlets boys were distinctly unfortunate in not scoring on one occasion when the ball hit the crossbar and went behind. At half-time there was no score.

◆

**The Jews 'll Give us a Licking.**

Everybody realised that the J.A.A. was going to win, and the general feeling was expressed by a diminutive football expert, a partisan of the Town Hamlets boys, who despondently exclaimed, "The Jews 'll give us a licking now." He proved to be right. On the resumption, the Jewish boys attacked strongly, and it was clear that a goal was soon to come, the Tower Hamlets goal undergoing a severe bombardment; and indeed the players rarely left the neighbourhood of the goal. Still for a long time they prevented scoring, and Hyman (Lower Chapman Street), captain of the J.A.A. team, was beginning to look worried. A goal, however, came, after about twenty minutes' play, in the second half, after a rush by Davis (South London), who forced his way through and shot. The ball bounced near the goal-mouth, and there was a desperate rush by the Jewish forwards. The opposing back attempted to get his head to the bouncing ball, which he did, but, unfortunately for his team, it was the wrong side of his head that met with the ball, which bounced into the goal, the custodian having no chance to save. The second goal came a few minutes after. Aaronberg (Myrdle Street) sprinted down the wing on the extreme right, and centred beautifully to Hyman, who promptly turned the ball, which flew into the corner of the goal. For the rest of the time play was in the Tower Hamlets boys' half, and corners were awarded with almost monotonous regularity. In every department of the game the J.A.A. team proved superior and thoroughly deserved the victory of 2 goals to nil. In addition to those names which have been referred to, Mistlin deserves special mention.

◆

**A Sporting Game.**

The game was fought out in a thoroughly clean and sporting spirit, the whistle going only once for a foul, which was obviously an accident. Each team showed the greatest respect for the other, and there was not the slightest sign of unpleasantness either among the players or the spectators. The J.A.A. team played this year in the colours of Betts Street School, and one of the teachers was heard to remark that it was a very pretty idea on the part of the Committee to let the team play each year in the colours of a different school affiliated to the J.A.A., but a small boy who knew what he was saying somewhat took the "gilt off the gingerbread" by exclaiming, "Garn, they plays in the colours of the school whot's got the cleanest shirts." A word of praise is due to Mr. Moss Dancyger, who trained the winning team, at his first attempt.

◆

**J.A.A. School Football.**

The thirteenth games of the season were played in a wind which was too high to allow of the best football being played. The teams which knew how to take advantage of the hurricane won the game. The conditions otherwise were very favourable, the ground was springy, and the air had just that temperature to impel the juvenile sportsmen to use their utmost energies. It was the last game but one of the season. As a rule, about this time of the year, games "hang fire," and Father Cricket is undermining the hold of the wintry sport, but this season, what with the Arctic conditions prevailing and the interesting positions in all three Divisions, the keenness and enthusiasm evinced in these last games show no signs of diminution. The result of the games on Friday were:—

FIRST DIVISION (Section A): Jews' Free (Graded) defeated South London by 5—0; Lower Chapman Street defeated Berner Street by 4—0. (Section B): Cable Street (Central), now St. Georges Central, beat Stepney Jewish by 4—1; Myrdle Street (Central) beat Gravel Lane by 3—1.

SECOND DIVISION: Deal Street defeated Settles Street by 3—2; Old Castle Street defeated Buxton Street by 2—1; Christian Street *v.* Old Montague Street (result not received); Smith Street defeated Betts Street by 5—0.

THIRD DIVISION: Commercial Street defeated Baker Street by 10—0; Blakesley Street defeated Rutland Street by 4—0; Fairclough Street defeated Bucks Row by 1—0; Myrdle Street (Graded) defeated Redman's Road by 1—0.

◆

**Cycling.**

A Cycling Section in connection with the Old Boys' Club has now been formed and officially recognised. Cyclists wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. H. Shrier, at the Club, 241, Mile End Road. The first run will take place next Sunday. A Cinderella will be held at Devonshire Hall, Hackney, on Saturday, April 12th, in aid of the funds of the Club.

## THE COMING WEEK.

### PREACHERS FOR TO-MORROW (SABBATH).

LIBERAL JEWISH, Hill Street, N.W.: Rev. I. I. Mattuck, 3.30.
ADASS YISROEL: Rabbi Victor Schönfeld, morning service.
UPTON PARK: Rev. S. H. Michelson, to children, 11.30.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD: Rev. I. Statman, M.A.

A number of fixtures have been arranged for the coming week, nearly all of which, however, will be held on Sunday.

In the morning of that day, at the Hotel Great Central, there will be a meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association, at 11, and at the Central Synagogue Chambers, a little later, the annual meeting of the Jewish Lads' Brigade will take place. Two prize distributions have been fixed for the afternoon, that of the Notting Hill Hebrew and Religion Classes taking place at 206, Kensington Park Road, at 3, and that of the Teachers' Training Committee half-hour later at the Gravel Lane Council School. An interesting function will take place at Southport at this hour, when the re-consecration of the synagogue in Sussex Road will take place.

On the following day, in the afternoon, at Manchester, the foundation-stones of the new synagogue and schools at South Manchester will be laid. Messrs. Evelyn de Rothschild and Albert H. Jessel, K.C., will take part in the ceremony.

LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors by JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st., E.C., and published at 2, Finsbury-sq., E.C.—April 4, 1913.

for our Easter (?) holidays on April 4th, and, of course, we have to-morrow (Friday) and Monday. I hope to go to Ramsgate for the holidays, and to return home again for Passover. Don't you think you could publish the "statistics" of the members of the League? Of course, I know how big it is, but that is no excuse for not counting the members. Another thing that your nephews and nieces are asking for is your photo. Now, the Editor is not such a hard-hearted man as you make out, and I think he would sooner allow your photo to be published than to be called hard-hearted, and other words meaning the same thing. I am afraid I am taking up too much of your valuable time by sending you this long letter, therefore I will close now, wishing you and all the members of the League a pleasant Purim.

I am, your sincere nephew,
L. SNOWMAN.

P.S.—Please find 9d. enclosed for the Hospital Fund.

Many thanks to you and Rosie for your gift. You write an interesting letter. I hope to publish the statistics soon.

*Vera Wisenthal, Tollington Park.*—How lovely to win so many prizes. Thanks for your gift.

*Leslie Wisenthal.*—I hope the certificates have come to hand. Thanks for your gift.

*Vera Thompson, Cricklewood.*—I will see about the badge.

*Myer Zisslin, Walthamstow.*—Welcome to the League. I am glad to read about your studies. Thanks for your gift.

* * *

## SAYINGS ABOUT THE ROSE.

It is not surprising that the beautiful rose is connected with many sayings and proverbs. People say, "as sweet as a rose," and talk about persons "lying on a bed of roses," and tell things to others "under the rose." For this flower was a sign or token of silence; conversation heard under the rose was not to be repeated, and in some of the old inns or hostelries, a figure of a rose was put up in the general room. This was a sign that chance remarks were not to be gossiped about.

Shakespeare says that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," which is perfectly true, though a name may add a charm to a flower; to the little speedwells, for instance, which were supposed to cheer a traveller on his journey. Again it is said, "Never a rose without a thorn"; many have thorns, certainly, yet we find roses growing that have none.

### King Solomon and the Nightingale.

One of the curious legends about the rose is that the tuneful nightingale is very partial to the flower. A Persian poet relates that the birds came to King Solomon, complaining they could not sleep because the nightingale was singing nearly all night. That bird answered that he was singing the praises of the rose, and when this flower had gone he was quiet. Another story is that in the ages far, far back, roses were unknown, till a maiden was sentenced to be burnt to death as a punishment for a crime of which she was quite innocent. She was fastened up, and fagots of wood piled round her, which were set on fire, when suddenly the burning wood turned to red roses, and the unlit ones to white roses, so that she walked away unhurt. Yet to dream of a white rose was once considered unlucky, as it also was for a rose to fall to pieces just as it is laid hold of. Both Greeks and Romans regarded the rose as a funeral flower, perhaps a sign of affection, and they planted it upon graves.

* * *

Never a tear bedims the eye
That time and patience cannot dry,
Never a lip is curved with pain
That can't be kissed into smile again.
BRET HARTE.

## THE NEW COMPETITION.

I hope that I shall receive a large number of entries for the new competition.

SENIORS.—A prize will be awarded for the best description of a Seder Table. The description may be accompanied by drawings.

JUNIORS.—A prize will be awarded for the neatest and most correct solution of the following jumbles which relate to Jewish worship or customs. Extra marks will be given for a brief explanation of what each line represents.

1 DAAGHAH
2 ZUMHEZA
3 REEDS
4 SHIDDAK
5 BULLA
6 LIFNILET
7 ROGETH
8 CHASUC
9 DABHALHA
10 HITLAT
11 HAVISH
12 SHUDKID

RULES:

1—Entrants must be members of the League.

2—Entries should be written on separate sheets of paper and *must bear the name, age and address* of the competitor.

3—Juniors must be under 12 years of age.

4—Entries must be received by April 21st.

5—Entries must be the unaided work of competitors. Non-observance of the rules will disqualify.

* * *

## "YOUNG ISRAEL" HOSPITAL FUND.

Auntie is inviting her readers during the present year to subscribe the sum of £30, the interest of which will be devoted every year to the provision of gifts to the children in the Jewish wards of the Metropolitan Hospital at Chanucah time.

* * *

## GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

YOUNG ISRAEL HOSPITAL FUND:—Pupils of Preparatory Class of Old Ford and North Bow Hebrew Classes, 2s.; Manny and Isaac Gottlieb, 2s.; Abraham Landy, 6d.; Dinah Davies, sisters and brother, 2s. 6d.; R. A., 6d.; Harry Awrounin, 6d.; M. Davis, 1s.; Harold Awrounin, 6d.; Ada Bloomberg, 3d.; Charles Bronkhorst, 1s.; Marcus Levy, 6d.; Rose Pearlman, 3d.; Leonard Snowman, 9d.; Myer Zisslin, 6d. Amount previously acknowledged, £3 12s. 2d.; total to date, £4 4s. 11d.

PENNY DINNERS:—Vera Wisenthal, 6d.; Leslie Wisenthal, 6d.; Beckie Bergman, 6d.; Victor Constad, 6d.; Harry Hayman, 6d.; Ethel Noach, 1s.; Eileen Poland, 3d.; Fanny Swyers, 6d.

OLD PEOPLE'S COMFORT FUND.—Adele Abrahams, 2s. 6d.; Harry Hayman, 6d.; Ethel Noach, 1s.

* * *

## AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

FANNY SWYERS, 39, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W., seeks a correspondent in Manchester.

* * *

Do good, be good, and good will come unto you.—
ROBINSON.

Respect for the human life, and tenderness towards every form of human suffering is one of the most marked features of the best modern culture.—DUKE OF ARGYLL.

LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors by JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st., E.C., and published at 2, Finsbury-sq., E.C.— April 4, 1913.

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THE JEWISH CHRONICLE: CHILDREN'S SECTION

# Young Israel

APRIL 4, 1913:—II ADAR 26, 5673.

## THE BANNER OF THE JEW.

Wake, Israel, wake! Recall to-day
The glorious Maccabean rage;
The sire, heroic, hoary-grey,
His five-fold lion lineage!
From Mizpah's mountain ridge they saw
Jerusalem's empty streets, her shrine
Laid waste where Greeks profaned the Law,
With idol and with pagan sound.
Mourners in tattered black were there,
With ashes sprinkled on their hair.
Then from the stony peak here rang
A blast to ope the graves: down poured
The Maccabean clan, who sang
Their battle anthem to the Lord.
Five heroes lead, and, following, see
Ten thousand rush to victory.
Oh, for Jerusalem's trumpet now
To blow a blast of shattering power
To wake the sleepers high and low,
And rouse them to the urgent hour.
No hand for vengeance——but to save,
A million naked swords should wave.
Oh, deem not dead that martial fire,
Say not the mystic flame is spent!
With Moses' law and David's lyre,
Your ancient strength remains unbent.
Let but an Ezra rise anew
To lift the *Banner of the Jew!*
A rag, a mock at first—ere long,
When men have bled, and women wept,
To guard its precious folds from wrong,
Even they who shrank, even they who slept,
Shall leap to bless it, and to save,
Strike! for the brave revere the brave.
EMMA LAZARUS.

***NOTICE.**—All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed "**AUNTIE**," "Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. All other communications must be addressed to **THE EDITOR**, "Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.*

## AUNTIE'S CHAT.

About two thousand years ago there lived in Mesopotamia a Jewish gentleman by the name of Boni, concerning whom there is an interesting story. Before I come to that I desire to draw the attention of all my nephews and nieces to the solemn warning published in another column. I should be very sorry if I were the innocent cause of the terrible fate which is held in prospect for those who have the temerity to ask in future for the publication of my photograph. Now let me return to the story.

### The Dream.

I do not quite know how people were styled in Mesopotamia two thousand years ago, and if I am wrong in calling our hero Mr. Boni please do not take too serious a view of my ignorance. I did not live at the time, and the literature concerning Mesopotamia in those days is extremely limited. Mr. Boni had a dream. He dreamt that an angel appeared to him and ordered him to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Mr. Boni felt that he could not do otherwise than obey the summons, for people used to attach much more importance to visions then than they do now. He, accordingly, packed up his traps, slung them on the back of a camel, and started forth on the long tramp through the desert.

### The Tent.

One of the peculiarities of a desert is that it closely resembles a wilderness, and if you ever come across a region consisting of cornfields and orchards you may make up your mind that that is certainly not a desert. Mr. Boni had travelled for about three parasangs when he discovered that his stock of provisions and water was running low. If you ask me what a parasang is, I can at once reply that it is a measure of distance, but how many miles go to a parasang, or how many parasangs go to a mile I have not the remotest idea. Suffice it to

**Young Israel Children's League.**

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON.**

*Name*..........................................................

*Address*..........................................................

..........................................................

April 4, 1913.

say, that if you started on a journey through the wilderness with a flask of water and a biscuit you would find that after you had journeyed for three parasangs you would be ready for another buiscuit and another flask of water. There was not much object in Mr. Boni turning back, because he knew that in the district he had already traversed there was certainly no water, and he thought to himself that there was more chance of meeting with water in the region in front of him. He pressed on, growing wearier and wearier, hungrier and hungrier, thirstier and thirstier every hour. At last, just as he had completed a journey of six parasangs, he found a tent standing in the midst of the desert. He entered the tent and a wonderful sight met his eyes.

### The Repast.

Inside the tent was a table covered with a white cloth, and on it were bread and wine and salt and all kinds of delicacies to whet his appetite that required no whetting, and all kinds of refreshing drinks to quench his thirst that badly needed quenching. In the corner was a large bowl of water with which Mr. Boni refreshed his camel before sitting down himself to do justice to the fare provided. After he had eaten and drank and rested his weary limbs, he found that there were enough provisions over to carry him a good way further on his journey. He loaded up his camel once more and set out again. Strangely enough the very same process was repeated on his second stage. Once more he grew weary and hungry and thirsty; once more he found a tent set up in the desert after he had travelled a further six parasangs; once more he found therein an abundance of good things.

### A Second Vision.

While he was resting in this tent Mr. Boni fell asleep and had a second dream. Once more an angel appeared to him and asked him if he knew the meaning of the tents that he had met with on his journey. Mr. Boni replied that he did not know what they meant; he only knew that he was very grateful for them because they had been the means of saving the lives of himself and his camel. "How far was it" asked the angel, "that you journeyed before you met with the tent?" "It was about six parasangs" replied Boni. "The six parasangs" said the angel, "are the six working days of the week, and the tent which you met is the Sabbath of the Lord of Hosts. Just as the tent saved thy life and the life of the beast that works for you, so the Sabbath day saves the lives of those that toil during the week. When anyone would tempt you to neglect the Sabbath day remember the tent in the wilderness and resist the temptation." Boni awoke and set forth once more on his journey and soon reached his destination. Ever afterwards he was known as "Boni the Sabbath-keeper" because he so scrupulously regarded the Sabbath Day. But none except himself knew the story of the tent in the wilderness.

Auntie's
Letter
Box.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. — All letters must be signed in full, and reference made in the body of the letter to any enclosure. Colonial stamps cannot be used.** *Postal Orders should not be filled in.*

*Adele Abrahams, Tarkastad, S.A.*:

DEAR AUNTIE,—Thank you so much for the beautiful certificate you sent me. I feel quite proud of it, and it is admired by Gentiles as well as Jews. We have a very small Jewish Community here, only four families. I witnessed a Jewish wedding for the first time about a month ago, and think it is most impressive. Enclosed please find P.O. to the amount of 2/6 for the Old People's Comfort Fund.

With fond love,
I remain your sincere niece,
ADELE ABRAHAMS.

I am glad you like the certificate. Many thanks for your gift. Why not tell me more about your town and its life?

*"R. A."*—Many thanks.

*Leah Appell, Highbury*:

DEAR AUNTIE (to be).—I am going to venture to write to you. If I become your niece I daresay you would like to know what I am like. I have dusky hair (so I have been told) and brown eyes. I also wear glasses. One day as I was walking with my mother, a friend of my mother's said: "Isn't Leah like her mother?" and when I was going with my father, his friend said "Isn't Leah like her father?" Is it not funny how grown up people see likenesses? I don't think I look like either of them. At school I have come sixth. I daresay I would have come higher but I have only been to this school six months, while all others have been one year. I suppose I am very selfish to speak so much about myself. I think it is very kind doing all you do for the poor. Your chat is very interesting only I wish it was longer each week. I am a "book-worm," and I read very quickly. I must now close with love.

Your niece (if you will accept me),
LEAH APPELL.

P.S.—I will send money for the poor soon.

Welcome to the League. You write a nice breezy letter. I am glad you like my Chats.

*Harold Awrounin, Leyton*:

DEAR AUNTIE,—Thank you very very much for taking us in your League. Please tell us what we have to do now that we are members, and I hope we will be able to do our duty. I will be ten in May and my brother Harry eight in August. After the summer holidays I will be able to go to a secondary school, because they do not take in pupils under ten. We have a nice teacher for Hebrew, and we just finished the Book of Noah, and I hope soon I will be able to write you a letter in Hebrew. Last summer we went with mother for our holidays to Russia. We enjoyed ourselves there very much, and went to many places. There are nice green pine forests where we could get many beautiful flowers and all kinds of berries. I do not like there the cities very much, but I like Berlin in Germany and London.

Your affectionate nephew,
HAROLD AWROUNIN.

P.S.—I enclose a sixpence in stamps for the Young Hospital Fund from Harry, that is from our spending money. Dear Auntie, father gave me to read the "Miracle" in the JEWISH CHRONICLE by J. Hodess, and I was glad to read it, and I am very thankful to Mr. Hodess for it. I wish there would be often stories like that.—H. A.

I want you to help me in my good work, and to remember your duties as Jews. Many thanks to you both for your gift. I am glad you liked Mr. Hodess's excellent story.

*Beckie Bergman, Highbury.*—I am sure you will look nice as Queen of the Flowers. Thanks for your gift.

*Percy Blooman, Cricklewood.*—Welcome to the League. I am glad you liked the story about Elijah. Tell your sister to join the League. You write a nice letter.

*Ada Bloomberg, Sunderland.*—I am glad you like the certificate. Thanks for your gift.

*Charles Bronkhorst, Finsbury Park.*—The Editor is quite kiss-proof. I shall have to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into all the libels about me. The only masculine attribute I possess is a fondness for a lark, and you should have seen me on Purim!

*Victor Constad, Bush Hill Park.*—Welcome to the League. Thanks for your gift.

*Jeannette Carliph, Manchester.*—Glad to hear from you.

*M. Davis, Birmingham*: Thanks for your gift.

*Dinah Davies, Egremont*;

MY DEAR AUNTIE,

I feel rather ashamed to write to you after such a long spell, in fact I fancy you have forgotten me altogether as it seems selfish of me not writing since I received my certificate of which I feel very proud, and also your Chats week by week I am eager to get and read. My sister and I always look forward to Friday evenings when all is neat and clean, and we are altogether; then we are complete when we have "Young Israel" to read which seems to get more interesting every time. Now dear Auntie, I read your appeal to all of us for to help your very needing fund for the poor and helpless, so just to make amends for my long silence I enclose 2s. 6d. from my sisters, brother and myself, which I hope will reach you all right. I would like to mention before closing this budget that I have never missed going to shool every Shobbos morning since our dear little shool opened. You remember, perhaps, me writing and telling you we had the Mayor and Mayoress of Wallasey at the opening service some time ago. Now, dear Auntie, I must have bored you with all this, but I feel more content now I have at last written to you. With every good wish to you and your ever growing League.

DINAH DAVIES.

P.S.—Just like to mention that we have removed to above address since last I wrote.

I am glad you still find "Young Israel" interesting and have made amends for your naughty silence by helping me in my fund.

*Rose Figov, King William's Town*: I was interested to receive your description of your school and its life.

*Lily Figov*: I am glad you heard from Rebecca Baddiel and that the League is the means of making many new friendships.

*Celia Figov*: Yes, the League grows every week. Eleven recruits this week!

*Rebecca Gitlin, Cape Town*: Glad to hear from you and to learn of your progress.

*Irene Finestone, Blackpool*: I hope you have received the certificate. I am glad you liked the chat about the two engines.

*Mannie and Isaac Gottlieb, Kennington*: Many thanks.

*Deborah Gardner, Margate*: I am glad the certificate came safely to hand and that you liked the article about the Moon. How nice to be able to speak French and German.

*David Gans, Mildmay Park*: You must send me a coupon. I hope you will like Holland.

*Esther Hecht, Stepney*: Welcome to the League.

*Harry Hayman, Liverpool*: Welcome to the League. I am glad you enjoy my chats. Thanks for your gift.

*Abraham Landy, Liverpool*:—Welcome to the League. Thanks for your gift. I hope you are awake now.

*Maria Myers, Dalston*:—Welcome to the League. I shall be glad to receive your friend as a member.

*Esther Lewis, Highbury*:—

DEAR AUNTIE,—As my chilblains are a trifle better, I am writing a few lines as promised. Yes! laughter is good *sometimes*, but in my case I am afraid it is *always*. I seem to do nothing else but laugh. People say "laugh and grow fat," and I believe that is just what I do. Somebody suggested that I should send you my photograph; I will when I have it taken, but I am always afraid I shall crack the camera. I am sure you would think the same if you saw me. But there! you have not missed much. I have been enjoying myself again by going to a dance held at our school. It was the last for the session. "Wicked girl," I hear you exclaim, doing nothing else but enjoy yourself. But, Auntie, I am not. Don't forget "Everybody's doing it," and I am no exception. No! I do my share of work as well, and it is, of course, always done first. I have no news to write, and as my *few lines* are growing into a long letter, I will now close with best love to your League, and hoping all will have a very pleasant Purim.

I remain, your affectionate niece,
ESTHER LEWIS.

You write a jolly letter. I shall be glad to receive your photo.

*Ethel Noach, Venterstad, C.P.*:—

DEAR AUNTIE,—

I am verry sory for not writing to you for such a long time as I was away on a holiday to a place called Humansdorp, near Port Elizabeth. We stayed at my uncle's hotel. It is one hour from the sea. We often went out to the bay for picnics. Humansdorp is a very pretty village, so lovely and green, and heaps of fruit. I had no friends so it was rather lonely for me. We stayed there two months, and returned two months ago. We got a new teacher this year, she is very nice. Our new school is nearly finished; it is a lovely school. We had lovely rains lately, and everything is nice and green. No more news.

I remain, your loving niece,
ETHEL NOACH.

P.S.—Dear Auntie, I send one shilling for the Poor People's Dinners, and one shilling for the Old People's Comfort Fund.

Glad to hear from you. Many thanks for your gift.

*Rose Pearlman, Sunderland*:—Welcome to the League. Thanks for your gift.

*Eileen Poland, West Hampstead*:—I am glad you like the certificate. Thanks for your gift.

*Marcus Levy, Manchester*:—Welcome to the League. Thanks for your gift.

*Fanny Rome, Stepney*:—Welcome to another Christian Street recruit.

*Miss Harriett Rubin, Mile End*:—I am very grateful to your pupils for their kind gift.

*Fanny Swyers, Hampstead*:—I am glad your brother likes the certificate, and that the story of the cat and the parrot amused you. Thanks for your gift.

*Miriam Roskin, Newbridge, Mon.*:—I am sure you would like Jaffa. I am glad to learn about your studies.

*Olga Somech, Southport*:

DEAR AUNTIE,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the beautiful volume you sent me as a prize; also the lovely certificate, upon which the words were very inspiring; and it is also very prettily adorned with colours, and looks very nice in its frame. I am glad to see the League so rapidly increasing, and I hope it will continue to do so. I should think you must hear of members from all parts of the world, clamouring for your photograph to appear in "Young Israel," it will certainly end in a revolution against the Editor, and would serve him right. And now I conclude.

I remain, your affectionate niece,
OLGA MARCELLE SOMECH.

P.S.—My sister and I are collecting for the Metropolitan Hospital, and will send the money to you later on. We only collect amongst ourselves.

I am glad you like the prize. I am awfully afraid of the revolution.

*Dorothy Isabel Salmon, Grahamstown.*—I am glad you have not forgotten me.

*Gwendowlen Ruby Salmon, Grahamstown.*—How nice to be able to paint—I can draw—but only conclusions.

*Leonard Snowman, Brondesbury*:

DEAR AUNTIE,—I am sending you some books which are from Rosie and myself, and I would be very pleased if you would forward them to any children's home or hospital you are collecting for, through "Young Israel," for Purim. I was very sorry to hear of the death of the King of Greece, on Tuesday. Although I think that the Balkan States are very brave, especially in the way they have defeated Turkey in the present war, I am very sorry for the Turks. It is a great blow to a country to have its most productive and richest lands taken away from it so suddenly. Whether the Jews (of the regions conquered by the allies), who will, of course, be under new governments, will be able to enjoy the same freedom and good treatment that they have enjoyed under Turkey, remains to be seen. We break-up